MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 473
Special Articles
Only Economic Pressure Will Bring Japan Into the Consortium ..... Hollington K. Tong 476
Lenine's Real Trouble Starts When Intervention Ceases in Russia ..... Frazier Hunt 482
Lily Valley—The Retreat at Kuling ..... Frank B. Lenz 485
News from North China 490
News from Central China 493
News from South China ..... H. W. 494
Who's Who in China 496
News Summary of the Week 500
Men and Events 500
Mei Lang Fong Has Come to Town 503
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 507
Finance and Commerce
The Permanency of Japan's Influence in the Pacific Trade 508
New Books and Publications
New and Old Russia 520
The United States Court for China 522
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance, and Commerce of China ... C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair 524

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IS Kiangsu in which Shanghai is located to become another model province? Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and one of the leading Chinese industrial captains, is organizing the Kiangsu Association, which he hopes to become an important factor in making this a model province. The inaugural meeting will be held at Nantungchow May 11-13. The objects of the Association, which are little known to foreigners, are to uphold right principles, to seek worldly knowledge for the benefit of the locality, to maintain local order, to study industries, to awaken the people to their responsibility of self-government. Such matters as the industrial development, local education, conservancy affairs and communications will first be taken in hand. As a preliminary step, the leading citizens of Kiangsu would give lectures, publish newspapers and literature to diffuse information that may be collected on these subjects. The regulations for the Association provide for an annual meeting to be held in March at some "quiet spot on the top of a mountain" and for ordinary meetings once a month. Some of the promoters of the Kiangsu Association explain that the significance of the movement cannot be fully understood by outsiders until after it has achieved some results. The Association, they add, plans to reform the official system, the educational system, and the industrial system in Kiangsu. It will also work for the elimination of corrupt officials. In short, the promoters of the Association aim at making their province a model one so that other provinces may copy it and do likewise. It is generally felt that unless the people themselves push ahead reform measures it will not be done. Officials are both lazy and irresponsible. In view of this, Mr. Chang Chien has launched the movement for putting self-government into effect.

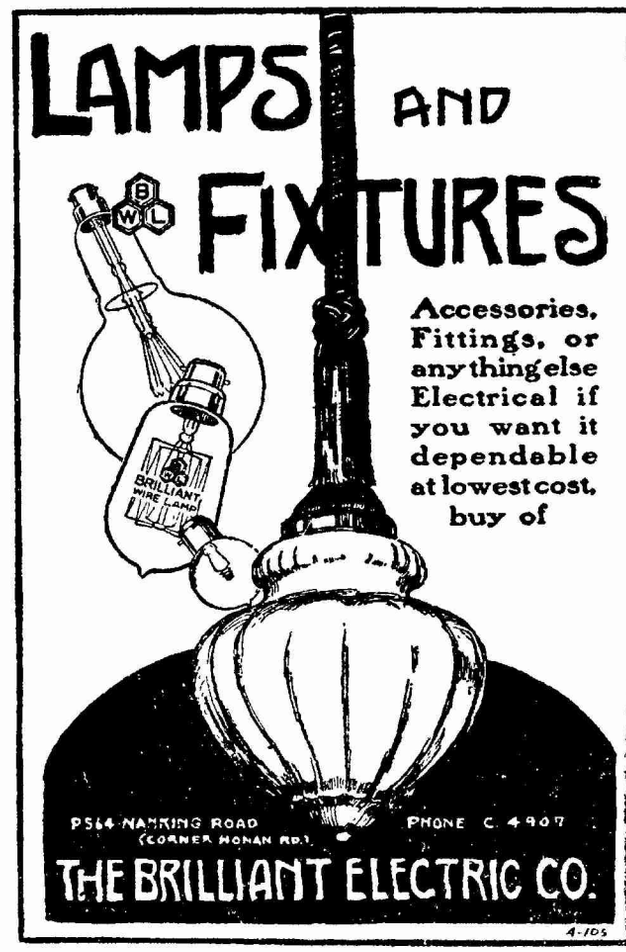
General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, is said to be not altogether in sympathy with the movement. If it spreads to all the districts in his province, his political position may be affected. It is an open secret that many high officials in Kiangsu like those in other provinces are not free from the charge of practising nepotism and favoritism or even from the sale of offices. There is only one province in China where official posts are on a merit basis. That is Shansi. General Yen Hsieh-san, Military Governor of Shansi, is really honest and progressive. The magistrates under him have to pass strict examinations, and none other than the successful candidates get appointments. It is presumed that the Kiangsu Association under the leadership of Mr. Chang Chien is planning also to do away with the evil of office-selling in Kiangsu. If so, the Association will play an important part in the reconstruction of the Republic. Kiangsu is centrally located. If a real model self-government is set up in that province, its neighboring provinces such as Chekiang, Anhwei, Shantung, Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Hunan, will follow suit. The first and formidable obstacle which the new Association will have to face before any good can be done is opposition from the officials to whatever reform measures it may propose. Wielding considerable influence, and having won the esteem and respect of leading merchants, Mr. Chang Chien may be able to overcome the obstacle if he has sufficient patience to carry out the numerous objects of the Association as planned. He can doubtless count upon the support of all those who have the welfare of their country at heart as well as of the commercial and educational institutions. Foreign well-wishers of China hope that the movement will be able to clear the province of corrupt practices and make it really a model province as its location and wealth deserve.

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Review* appears a commercial news item telling of plans which are being developed in the Philippines for spending a considerable sum of money in advertising the tobacco products of the Islands in America. The tobacco interests of the Philippine Islands are going to tell the people of America about the fine quality of Philippine cigars and other tobacco products and thereby hope to increase their sales. China might well take a hint from this example of Philippine enterprise and advertise her tea abroad and especially in America where a tremendous demand has developed for the "softer" drinks. China might also advertise her raw and manufactured silks and her porcelains to advantage. China tea once the favorite of the outside world has literally been advertised out of existence—by the advertising of the other fellow—Japanese tea, India, Ceylon. Chinese tea sent to America at the present time goes in an unknown box and is served as the brand of some American tea dealer and not as China tea. American silk manufacturers recently in China stated that they would take China's complete output of silk even if the output was increased ten times the present volume. We wonder how many American women who wear China silk know that it is China silk? Very few we imagine! Probably they think it all comes from Japan. China is overlooking an excellent means of increasing her sales abroad and her national wealth—and she is also overlooking a most excellent kind of goodwill propaganda. The American government thinks enough of the value of advertising to send a special trade commissioner to China for the purpose of investigating advertising methods and possibilities in China. When Mr. Sanger completes his investigations in China, he will be in a position to offer expert advice to American manufacturers interested in selling their product in China. If China would invest half the money she wastes on foreign "advisers" who sit around hotel lobbies and club bars peddling political gossip, in good straight out advertising of China's products, she would get along faster in this present active world that appreciates the value of good advertising.

A study of the news telegraphed to the world from the United States for some years before the outbreak of the war in Europe revealed the fact that the impression to be gained of America by the foreign reader was of a country full of murders, divorce trials, lynchings and mob violence. Only recently news of an attempted lynching in Omaha which turned into an attack upon the mayor of the city was published in the newspapers of the Far East while an event of equally great significance did not receive notice. This second event was the checking of a mob that was bent upon the lynching of a negro in the city of Lexington, Kentucky. The dignity of the law was upheld and those who undertook to carry things by mob violence suffered the loss of six killed and many wounded. No American who lives among the people of another race can feel anything but shame that the record of the relations between the white race and the negro in the United States is one of mob violence and lynching. The schools that have been built for the negroes in America, the support that is given to all efforts at the improvement of their condition, these things are not given place in the news. The other races that we live among here in Asia are being constantly told that the arrogance of the white race is such that no negro is given even a chance at a fair trial in America. The racial equality clause that the Japanese brought before the Peace conference in Paris and its defeat have been used

to make the point stronger. In the face of such misrepresentations as these it is but fair to point out that America's record in dealing with other races is by no means one to be ashamed of. It is a pleasure to call to the attention of those of other races who read these lines that the incident in Lexington has brought the condemnation of lynching on the part of right-minded people in America to a head and is a guarantee that in the near future there will be an end of the killings that can justly be charged to race prejudice in the United States. The news service that carried the news of the recent troubles in Chicago and Omaha owes it to the good name of the United States to carry to the world such evidence as this from Lexington that the law has a majesty that refuses to be swept away by race prejudice and mob violence.

"OUR interests in either hemisphere do not march harmoniously with those of Japan, and our Alliance with her constitutes a serious obstacle to a real Anglo-American rapprochement. In this part of the world both Britain and America stand for the Open Door, abolition of special privileges, fairplay for China, the eradication of militarism, and 'the destruction of every arbitrary Power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world.' Elsewhere the two great Anglo-Saxon nations are united in their determination to resist unrestricted Asiatic immigration, a policy based upon economic and racial considerations which cannot be overborne. Britain and America desire to see a strong, united China, with an efficient government of its own choosing. Japan's policy is in opposition to ours at nearly every point. She does not want the Open Door, though she will sign agreements innumerable approving of it in principle, *so long as she is the door-keeper*. She is striving with might and main to secure formal recognition of her 'special privileges.' Fairplay for China does not even appear in her political creed. And if any proof were needed of the existence in the Far East of an 'arbitrary Power' capable of 'secretly and of its single choice' disturbing the peace of the world, surely we have had it recently in the aggressive actions of the Japanese militarists in Manchuria and Siberia. We can only continue to walk in the same pathway as Japan if we are content to tramp stolidly behind her with a torpid conscience. Neither the British government of to-day, nor any British government we are likely to have within the present generation, would dare to become an accomplice, upon equal terms, in Japan's policy in China. Our aspirations and traditions, moreover, do not fit us for the role of a passive accomplice in the commission of deeds of which we disapprove." The foregoing paragraph appeared in a series of editorial discussions on the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance," which have been running in the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the liberal British paper of North China. This statement, in our opinion, will meet the approval of most thinking Americans in this part of the world.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MR. Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American legation at Peking, has received orders from Washington transferring him to the legation in Peru. All who know Mr. Spencer in the Chinese Capital regret to lose him. Several Chinese high officials have expressed the hope that Mr. Spencer would be allowed to remain in Peking for a few more years. The First Secretary of the American legation has been in China for only two years, but during the period he has made a host of friends both among the Chinese and foreign residents. Since his first arrival in Peking in December 1917 he has interested himself in bringing together Chinese and American graduates of colleges and universities in the United States. For the last two years he has been President of the Harvard Club of North China and Vice-President of the America College Club. "Every one in Peking," says the *Peking Leader*, an English language daily paper run by Chinese of the Capital in an editorial note, "is sorry to see Mr. Spencer leave. During his stay here he has become popular with persons of every nationality and

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has proved himself to be a community leader socially, as a sportsman and in the line of his official duties. Among his many activities it may be mentioned that he was the most successful Master of the Hunt that Peking has ever had. He is also one of the best polo and lawn tennis players." It is hoped that Washington may reconsider its decision and allow Mr. Spencer to remain in Peking. Mr. Spencer was educated in private schools in Philadelphia, his home town, in Switzerland and in Germany. He was graduated from Harvard University with an A. B. degree in 1899, being a schoolmate of Thomas W. Lamont, senior partner of J. P. Morgan Company, who recently visited China. He spent 1900 in Paris where he received instruction at the Ecole Ligre des Sciences Politiques. He afterwards studied at the University of Pennsylvania Law School where he was graduated in 1903 and was admitted, after examination, to the Philadelphia bar, where he practiced law for some seven years. On March 31, 1910 he was appointed Third Secretary of the American legation at Petrograd. A year later he was promoted Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin. Afterwards he was transferred to the American legation at Caracas, Venezuela. On March 6, 1916 he became Charge d'Affaires a Tegucigalpa, Honduras. In 1917 he was transferred to San Jose, Costa Rica, in the same capacity, but did not enter upon his duties at that post on account of a revolution. Then he was appointed Secretary to the American Embassy at Tokyo, from which place he was transferred to Peking toward the end of 1917. It is quite possible that in appointing Mr. Spencer to Peru the State Department desires to make good use of his knowledge of affairs in South America. Mr. Spencer will be succeeded by Mr. Albert B. Ruddock, who is due in Peking late in June.

Only Economic Pressure Will Bring Japan Into The Consortium

By Hollington K. Tong.

IRRESPECTIVE of the undertaking solemnly given by her official representatives a month ago to withdraw her Manchurian and Mongolian reservation claim and join the new Consortium on equal terms with Great Britain, America and France, Japan now asks that several railways in Inner Mongolia, according to the Japanese press, be excluded from the operation of the new Consortium. As the situation now stands, Japan offers two alternatives to the three Western Powers concerned with regard to the formation of a new international banking syndicate. Either the three Powers, in the opinion of advanced Chinese, will have to accept Japan's reservation claim in a modified form, which will mean a partial success to her, or there will be no consortium, or a breaking up of it after its formation, which will amount to a complete victory for her. To create a third way, namely, to persuade Japan to join the new Consortium without conditions, it is necessary for the three Western Powers to take the initiative. A passive attitude on their part will mean either one of the two alternatives here mentioned.

A clear-cut acceptance by the Western Powers of Japan's reservation claim will be tantamount to an international recognition of her economic supremacy in the Far East. This will be avoided because the Western peoples from whom money is to be secured in the future for financing China will not stand it and because a clear-cut acceptance of the reservation claim goes against all the previous declarations of the Powers themselves. Japan knows this, and knowing it, will nominally agree to the giving up of her unsupportable claim, and at the same time will endeavor to secure the object by a longer process. That is why at the eleventh hour Japan asked for the exclusion of several lines in Inner Mongolia from the operation of the new Consortium. Should the Western Powers accede to her request, a partial success

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3,000- 4,000	21	57
4,000- 5,000	17	29
5,000- 6,000	4	18
6,000-10,000	7	35
10,000-over	7	27
	261	261

The tabulation in the center of the page gives some rough conception of what the investigation showed on the financial side alone.

It deals with just 261 of the 309 answers received because 48 of them did not reply to the question regarding salary.

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3. Sales Manager.	3. Purchasing Agent.
4. $18,000 plus—probably $20,000 total this year.	4. $8,600 a year.
5. Yes.	5. Yes.
6. Have applied principles or examples given in Course to our own business with marked success.	6. Better fundamentals of business principles gained from study of the Course and texts.
7. Yes. Because I feel the money and time invested in Course was the best I ever made.	7. By all means; because the Course is worth more in financial benefits and other ways than the cost in effort and funds to procure it.

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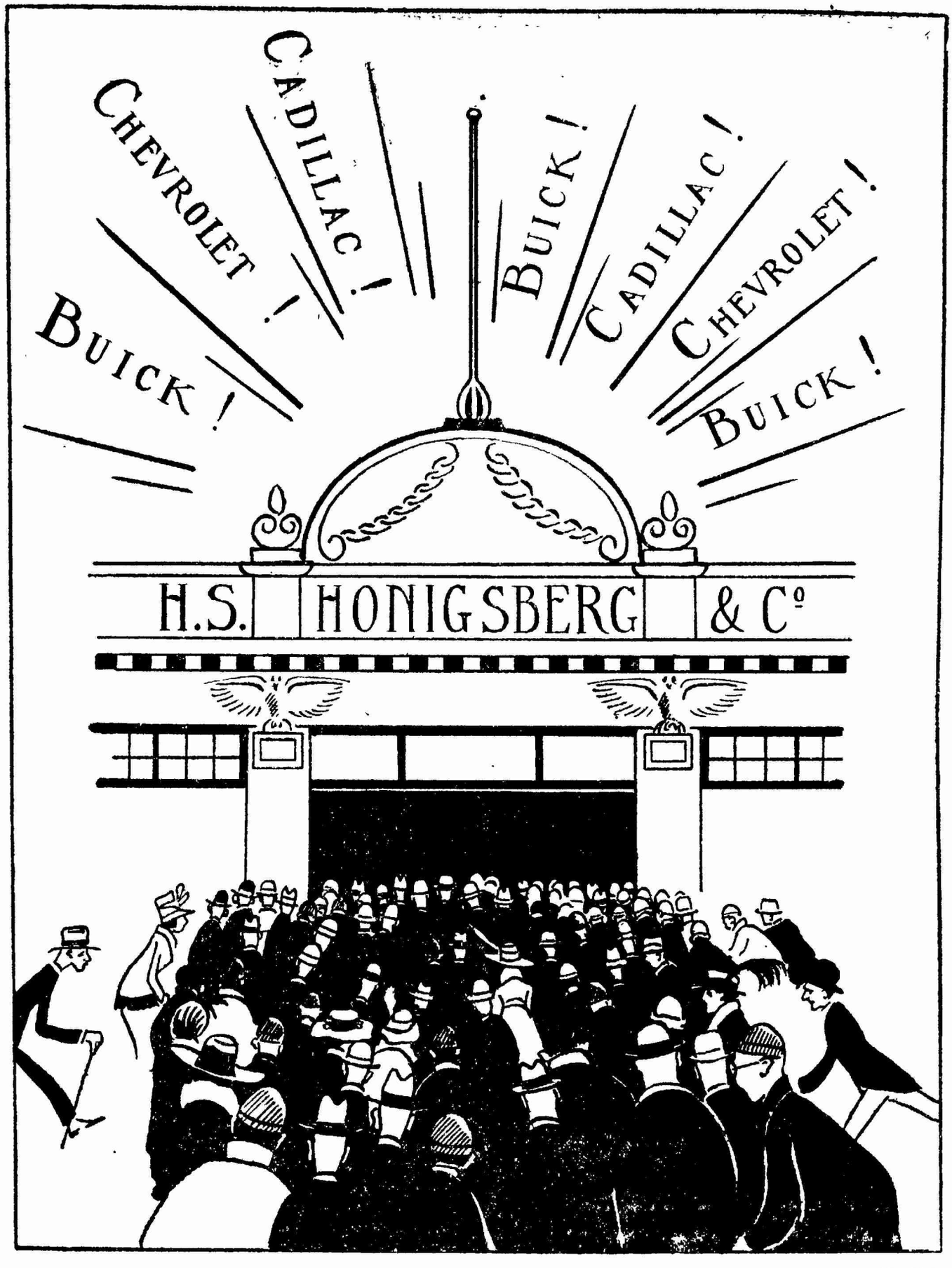
for her, remarks a modern educated Chinese who is holding a high position in Peking, would have been achieved.

A complete success for Japan will be no consortium or the breaking up of it after its formation. That Japan had no wish for the creation of the Consortium with the United States, which always stands for the territorial integrity of China, as a leading member, is shown by the fact that the Japanese government did not talk the subject over with its bankers until six months after the conference at Paris last May to consider the formation of the international banking syndicate, although it was very prompt in putting in a claim for the reservation of Mongolia and Manchuria for its own operation. Tedious and fruitless negotiations over Japan's reservation claim could be considered as another attempt on her part to hold up the formation of the syndicate. Failure to bring them to a speedy issue necessitated Mr. Lamont's trip to Asia.

It appears that after personal negotiations with the Japanese financiers and government authorities lasting over a fortnight, Mr. Lamont succeeded in extracting from official Japan an undertaking to enter the new Consortium on equal terms with the other members. Upon his arrival in China there was, however, a new development, and Japan insisted anew upon the exclusion of the Mongolian lines. Several months will be required before a definite settlement of the fresh issue can be effected. If Japan can so discourage the Western members of the proposed Consortium by dilly-dallying tactics that they abandon the project, the victory she will achieve will be complete. The same would be the result if she can successfully break up the Consortium even after its formation by engendering Chinese opposition to it. Following this, she will continue her past policy of lending money to the Chinese militarists and officials for wasteful purposes, and in return, securing the most valuable and vital concessions from China for a song, and gradually Koreanizing this most ancient nation existing to-day on the face of God's earth. There can be no more complete success than this so far as Japan is concerned should the well-intended Americans, Britons and Frenchmen be obliged to give up their worthy object.

Hitherto the Western Powers have been trying to convince the Japanese government of its fallacious policy by means of vague reasoning or high sounding principles such as the Open Door, Equal Opportunity, the elimination of the spheres of influence, the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, all of which, however, do not appeal to the Japanese statesmen and are not strong enough to dissuade them from their policy of economic and territorial aggrandizement. The time has come that it is infinitely better for the Western nations to face hard facts than to wander on the heights of abstract principles. The only effective weapon which can persuade Japan to join the new Consortium on equal terms and work out the most vital problem in the Far East to the advantage of all concerned and for the safety of the world is an economic combination.

Unless Great Britain and France will support the United States in the application of economic pressure on Japan, a new situation which will menace international peace will arise. Great Britain appears to be thinking that the Chinese hold the key to the solution of the problem. Whether Great Britain will work with Japan in the Far East or with the United States or with both at the same time, nominally to play the part of a fisherman, is a crucial point. The point turns upon the question whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be renewed. If there is no renewal of the alliance in its present form, what will be the modification of it upon its expiration? The place where American bankers should work the hardest at the present moment, in the opinion of modern educated Chinese, is London, where the British feeling can be best gauged, the opinion of leading British statesmen ascertained and the real policy of Great Britain towards the Far East studied and digested.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It is important to understand the views of British diplomats and influential Britons in the Far East, but their views are too well known here to need investigations. They are similar to the views held by all the Americans who are in contact with Chinese affairs. The British diplomats and merchants in the Far East would welcome and would support any measure which will insure the territorial integrity of China, the Open Door, equal opportunity; will eliminate the spheres of influence; and will promote fair-dealings in general, as is shown in the resolutions passed at the conference of British chambers of commerce at Shanghai last year and various statements issued by them.

But unfortunately the Britons in the Far East did not get the ear of the British Foreign office. Past history records it. Take the Ito-Harriman agreement for illustration. In September, 1905, Edward H. Harriman, at that time associate of Jacob Schiff, signed a memorandum agreement with Ito representing Japan, for American lease and operation, with American capital of the Russian Railway in Southern Manchuria and its resources acquired by Japan as a result of the Russo-Japanese War, which afterwards became the South Manchurian Railway. Soon after the signing of the agreement, Japan discovered she had made a great blunder. Realizing the necessity for his country to be absolutely free from American scruples of Chinese integrity and sovereignty in carrying out its program of aggression on the Asiatic Continent, Count Komura, a leading statesman of Japan, quickly concluded an agreement with China at Peking on December 22, whereby the Island Empire was practically given dominant powers and special privileges in Manchuria and the Open Door provisions signed at Portsmouth were virtually cancelled. Then Count Komura sent to Tokyo for communication to Harriman a statement purported to be issued by the Chinese government to the effect that China could not consider the proposals of the Ito-Harriman agreement by which American capital was to be brought into the railway in Manchuria. It was three years before China discovered this diplomatic duplicity and sharp practice, and was able to deny this to the government at Washington, but the discovery was made too late. Finally Japan got from London the money she first intended to get from New York to finance her Manchurian Railway. British financial interference consequently frustrated the Ito-Harriman agreement which if carried out might have kept the door in Manchuria open for all foreign traders. Commenting on this, J. O. P. Bland, a Briton who by no means was too friendly to China, and who represented the views of the British residents in China in this instance, said: "The fact that statesmen of calibre of Ito and Katsura

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should have favorably entertained the proposal throws an instructive light on subsequent events and suggests an interesting train of thoughts as to the possible development of the situation had Great Britain shown any intelligent anticipation of events, and had the British government evinced any decided intention of maintaining the avowed principles of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

Failure of Secretary Knox's Manchurian neutralization scheme in 1909 could be traced to the same cause. Secretary Knox wanted to neutralize all the railways in Manchuria by purchase and restoration to China, the purchase to be carried out by means of a loan subscribed by the Powers. Prior to the submitting to the Powers of the formal proposal, he first approached Great Britain, Japan's ally and sounded her views on the scheme. America expressed the hope that it would elicit from Great Britain an indication of the probable attitude of Japan, as between Japan and Great Britain the Alliance provided for frank interchange of information and official views on all matters affecting their mutual interests in Asia. Britain returned a reply, from the tone of which Washington inferred that Japan would approve of the proposal. Secretary Knox allowed forty days for development if there were any before proceeding with making the formal proposal to the other Powers. No open development there was at the end of the waiting period. Then America formally proposed to the Great Powers the neutralization of all the Manchurian railways. It was to her great surprise to discover that not only Japan, Russia and France were against the scheme, but also Great Britain could not approve of it. Then it was known that Downing Street did not wish to antagonize Japan either for the extension of British interests in Manchuria or for the protection of China's territorial integrity. Perhaps Secretary Knox was partly to blame for having taken too optimistic a view of British acquiescence in his proposal which might have been guarded and for having not previously sounded Japan and Russia, which two countries were chiefly concerned. This, however, is another case showing the necessity for American bankers to study the British foreign policy on the spot in London.

There is, however, a possibility that the hard experience of British merchants in Manchuria and Shantung and Fukien of late might have made the Foreign Office in London wise and influenced it to frame a new policy for the Far East. British merchants in those provinces, it is not a secret, are being expelled by Japan's

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economic measures which she is able to adopt on account of her special influence therein. It is therefore possible if not probable that Great Britain will take or is already taking concerted action with America. In that event everything will go well.

When confronted with an economic combination of the three most powerful Western nations, Japan has no choice but to surrender herself and accept what is offered to her. Some pro-Japanese Chinese, however, hold the view that Japan can still lend to China $400,000,000 if she will be left alone. This is unlikely in view of the admission by Japanese authorities to Mr. Lamont that Japan has no more money to lend to China and in view of the present chaotic financial condition in Japan. The great economic slump, which has been feared for a time past, has begun in that country. The collapse of the share market on April 13th has affected practically all the other markets, and there are prospects of numerous bankruptcies. A show of economic pressure will make Japan reconsider her obstinate attitude towards the new Consortium.

If the United States can prevail upon Great Britain to give up the traditional pro-Japanese policy in Asia and secure support of France, to summarize the situation, there is no question that there will be a complete success for the new Consortium. If Great Britain adheres to the past Far Eastern policy, the failure of the Consortium project is certain. If Great Britain plays the part of a fisherman, what will be the result? Japan will be made a privileged member who will be able to get exactly what she wants. Success or failure of the Consortium depends upon the attitude of Great Britain. Whether she changes her Far Eastern policy can be learned from whether she will renew her Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Will the British Foreign Office and Downing Street be prepared further to sacrifice British interests in China? Before the end of July, we will have some ideas as to an answer to the question, and one year later we will have a definite answer. In the meantime, the Consortium project cannot wait. This is the situation at the moment of writing.

Peking May 1, 1920.

Lenine's Real Trouble Starts When Intervention Ceases in Russia

BY FRAZIER HUNT

Correspondent The Chicago Tribune

WITHIN six months Lenine will probably be in the position of being a temporary hero to everybody in Russia but himself. His Soviets will be in full swing, business relationship will be resumed with the Allies and in the words of the American doughboy he will be "sittin' on top of the world." He will be a hero but being a rather wise individual with a decided sense of the humorous he will have a good smile to himself—for Lenine's revolution is lost. The revolution that will win and is winning at this moment is the old, great Russian revolution—not Lenine's Communist revolution.

Lenine's revolution was a social revolution—the establishment of a real socialistic state. He and his party of left wing Social Democrats—called since the party split in the London convention of 1902, the Bolsheviki—believed that it would be possible to gain an extreme socialism in one jump. The Socialistic parties that opposed him—the right wing Social Democrats, called Mensheviki, and the farmers' party, the Social Revolutionists—believed that the best that could be obtained at this time with Russia in her backward economic state was a democratic revolution gaining, as it would, a real freedom and democracy for Russia's masses.

Through a well disciplined, tight party organization Lenine was able to grab the reins of power. Through terror, promises, a genius for military organization and real statesmanship and the help of the Allies he has been able to hold power. He believed that the world worn and sick with war would fall an easy victory to

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the fever of unrest and revolution. He knew that a world revolution would make easy his Russian Communist revolution and that only through a world revolution could he succeed. I remember the day in Moscow last spring when I was interviewing Foreign Minister Tchicherin that word was telephoned from the wireless station of the success of the Hungarian revolution. It brought a new lease of life to the Commissairs. They dreamed: "Now Roumania will follow; then Italy: then Germany and then certainly France. This will start fires burning in England, and there will be only America left. America will hold out ten years then revolution must come there."

But the world's blaze was put out and except the hate of the world there was nothing to fan even Lenine's revolution. Slowly its fire has died down, its heat lessened and the danger it offered the world weakened. Almost a year ago Moscow was starting to dream of foreign capital helping to start Russia to work again to the hum of new factories and the buzz of new sawmills and the song of farmer boys driving new farm machinery towards their fields that had laid fallow so long. The whole turn of the Moscow government was then and has been ever since toward compromise. They propose to keep certain basic industries and natural wealth in the hands of the state but they want foreign capital to come open their railroads, cut their forests, sink shafts into their priceless mines and generally open the great country. It will be foreign capital under certain, definite supervision and the natural resouces effected will be closely guarded and the labor involved will be carefully looked after and protected by the state—but it will be foreign capital doing private business in Russia. That's the all important thing—not the fact that certain industries will be nationalized and government owned but that certain industries will again be thrown open to the world's competition.

Unconsciously all industries will be thrown open to the world's competition when peace comes and friendly relationship is again established with Russia. Take the all important item of farm machinery for example. The Russian government might decide to nationalize the farm machinery business of Russia, erect factories and attempt to manufacture all the farm machinery Russia's 150,000,000 farmers need. But if there was two kopek difference between the grade or the price of the Soviet made binder and the one that used to be imported by the International Harvester company 150,000,000 Russian farmers would get up on their hind legs and holler their heads off. Farmers are not very much different any place you happen to go—leave it to the farmers.

Those same farmers are the nub of the whole situation. They are going to get their

land here in Russia and as soon as they get it and start working it they'll give a most conservative character to all the social, economic life of Russia. If the city workmen, bitten with Utopian dreams of socialistic bliss talk of four or six hour days our friends of the broad acres will bellow: "Where do you city fellers get this four hour a day stuff, anyhow? Get on back there and work your eight and nine hours: say, I work ten and twelve myself. And what's this I hear about my next pair of boots costing me more money: I've just been reading in *The Siberian Farmer* that you can buy shoes in America for only thirty dollars a pair. You city dudes better look out or we'll get some American manufacturers over here to show you how to make shoes."

And the city will listen because the country outnumbers them more than six to one and it will outvote them the same way.

To more than generalize on what will happen the next few years in Russia would be only a fool's trade. No one can say more than that the masses will get the sort of government they want and deserve, and the masses are farmers. It is as good a guess as any other to say that Russia will become a semi-socialistic, semi-capitalistic state. She may call her governing body a Soviet, but it will be a governing body elected by the people, and there can be no great quarrel with it. It doesn't even make any great difference whether the franchise is limited to those who work, because everybody works now in Russia: it must only be a fair, straight election which none claims it is now.

When peace comes Lenine will be the hero of the hour, but if he is going to be honest to his ideals and ideas he will give up his dictatorship and let the people govern themselves. He has claimed his government to be a "dictatorship of the proletariat," but it has not even been that—it has been a dictatorship of wonderfully organized Communist party of 313,000 members. It has not even been that in fact: it has been the dictatorship of a small group of Communist leaders under the master mind of Lenine. It has been, to all intent and purposes, a personal dictatorship.

When peace comes this will be changed. Moscow must make good its promises of freedom, justice, efficiency. If Lenine steps aside even his bitterest enemies must respect his faith to his ideals. If he stays on, compromising, bowing to the hour, he will become a pure and simple opportunist and do exactly what the people want. He lives with the civil war he is fighting with the people and he could not make war against the masses any more than Kolchak could.

He must go down eventually because he can not give the people the shoes and dresses and binders they want. He can't start the wheels of industry turning again. He must have foreign help—and the minute he brings in foreign help the bubble of his dream of a pure socialistic state is broken forever.

Russians millions are going to get what they went because it is in perfect agreement with the new spirit of the times. They want democracy and a semi-socialistic state, and they're going to get it. Russia will be a peasant republic and nothing in this world can stop it.

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Lily Valley—The Retreat at Kuling

BY FRANK B. LENZ

We were about to cross the hot plain which separates Kiukiang from the foot of Lu Shan mountain. The motor car service was in perfect order. What a relief it was to clamber into the big car and race across the valley to the station at Lien Hua Tung. Formerly by the old method of ricksha or sedan chair it required two hours or more of fast dog trotting and by that time the blazing sun seemed hot enough to go through a pith helmit. But under the new management with three cars on the line one may cross in half an hour!

What a ride! It was a clashing of the old and new during the entire trip. Kipling never rode in an automobile in the Orient or he would not have penned those famous lines. I have seen the West meet the East half a dozen times while making that

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eight mile trip—to the fright and oftentimes death of the puppy or pig.

Arriving at Lien Hua Tung we dismounted and were instantly surrounded by a yelling mob of coolies dressed only in baggy trousers and straw sandals. In our broken Chinese we attempted to make them understand that we wanted to start up the hill immediately. Yes, yes, they understood. Select your "chiao tzu" and they would start at once. Just as you get comfortably seated in a chair the head coolie appears and asks if you have purchased your "piao."

No, we did'nt have a ticket and so had to scramble out. After a prolonged session in the ticket office we emerge and are ready to start. Confusion! In your absence some one has appeared and taken possession of your chair. You rush madly about looking for another. At last in desperation you sink into a chair, counting yourself fortunate in securing a conveyance.

As the bearers raise the chair to their shoulders another surprise greets one. Appearing out of the melee the head coolie smilingly asks for "cha chien." Heated arguments follow. Finally amid a shower of coppers and a smile all around we proceed. And then my thoughts revert to a railroad station at home and I inwardly sympathize again with the scores of foreigners whom I had seen land amid a shouting mob of hotel men and taxi cab drivers at San Francisco.

We swiftly go round a corner in the hill and find ourselves passing a number of rice fields fed by the sparkling waters of a mountain brook. Then onward and upward through a grove of bamboos and out upon a ridge in the mountain side. From this point we see for the first time the great Yangtze Valley stretching away before us. But we do not stop. The steepest part of the trail is before us. The bearers decrease their speed for the grade is rough and the sun is hot. I watch the muscles on the back of the coolie in front of me play back and forth rythmetically under his tanned skin as he strains under his human burden. Riverlets of perspiration ooze from his skin and course down his back. He wipes the sweat from his eyes with his coarse blue shirt. Talking ceases. The four men work like a compound engine as they toil ahead. Soon we approach a tea house and amid grunts of satisfaction they lower the chair and rush to the tables where they rest, drink tea and smoke.

After a short stop here we again push—up, up, up the steep stone steps. The view gradually unfolds and becomes more beautiful. The valley stretches away to the west and in the center of it one sees the Great River—yellow now, because of the heavy load of sediment which has been washed in from the overflowed fields. What a contrast to the sordid picture we have just left! On the one hand confusion, noise and discord; on the other, peace, beauty and a glorious view. With a sign of relief one settles back in his chair and gives himself over to contemplation, feeling that the vacation spent on the mountain top will give that for which his heart yearns.

A mile or two further on the trail takes a turn to the left and passes over the divide on the newly constructed trail to Lily Valley. The traveler suddenly finds himself on the other side of Lu Shan range. He moves blindly along the path because a great bank of fog is sweeping in. Suddenly as he rounds a rocky point the fog lifts and there before him appears a magnificent panoramic view of the Yangtze Valley and Poyang Lake. The sun sweeps the fog away and he silently contemplates the glorious landscape. And here immediately before him nestling in the arms of the mountain he gets his first view of the conference grounds.

Fashioned out of native stone from a quarry nearby the buildings present an attractive appearance backed up against the green mountain side. The setting is ideal. No better location could have been selected. Beautiful mountain lilies, after which the valley is named, with many other varities of wild flowers are found in abundance in the immediate neighborhood. A number of attractive paths leading around the mountain side have recently been constructed. From all points Poyang Lake can be seen stretching away far below. Little Orphan Island rests serenely in the middle of the lake, while away to the north-east the juncture of the lake with the Yangtze is noted by the great stream of yellow water flowing southward. The view from the conference grounds is unexcelled. Those who have been at other summer resorts in China say that the magnificent view from this point cannot be surpassed. Inspiration, outlook and new purpose are gained not only from conference leaders but also from this wonderful scenery—the handiwork of God.

The site was selected by the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China. An auditorium and dining room with two dormitories furnish room for about two hundred delegates. Volley ball and tennis courts and a fine swimming pool supply part of the equipment for athletics.

To those coming from interior cities where the foreign population is small and where is little or no opportunity for contact with the outside world, a week or two or a summer spent at Lily Valley with persons of wider experience and newer ideas proves to be of inestimable value to their work. Every year a number of conventions are held at Lily Valley. The number of persons who attend is rapidly increasing. Opportunities for contacts with religious and business leaders from all parts of the Yangtze Valley.

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The mountains around the conference grounds are known far and wide because of the famous places that lie hidden in their ravines and valleys. A place of rare beauty and inspiration which can be reached by chair is "The Waterfalls." An outing at this spot affords the finest scenery on the whole range. It is south east of Lily Valley and can be reached in about two hours. Passing Hankow Gorge to the top of Poyang Ridge behind, one obtains a magnificant view of the Lion's Leap, Poyang Lake, Little Orphan Island and the town of Nanfang. Following the ridge in a north easterly direction the highest point in Lu Shan, 4,700 feet, is crossed. After passing an inscribed rock a gradual, then steeper descent is made until the small shrine opposite the Waterfall is reached. From this point a grand view down the precipitious crags that rise sheer from the foothills below is obtained. In order to get to the head of the Waterfall or bathe in the stream one must make a further descent over a wild and crooked path. But the view of the rock bound gorge below and the enchantment of the wonderful scenery amply repays any fatigue in the climb.

Perhaps the most popular spot for part day picnics is the Cave of the Immortals on the opposite side of the range from Lily Valley. A visit to this interesting place should by all means be made. It is especially beautiful just at sunset. The inscribed tablet housed in a stone building; the temple in the Cave with its spring of cool, sparkling water in the rear; the ruined pagoda on the opposite spur of the hillside; the expansive view of the Yangtze, Kiukiang, Shaho and the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway route must be seen to be appreciated.

The Yellow Dragon Temple, the Big Trees, Emerald Pool and the Incense Mills are extremely interesting places which can be visited on the same trip. One passes through Kuling, along the High Road to the south of the Estate and then down the gorge until he reaches the Temple and the Trees. These gigantic trees, towering 250 feet into the air, are most unique for they are the only ones to found on the Lu Shan range.

Only a few of the most widely known places have been mentioned. The White Deer Grotto Goddess of Mercy Bridge, Temple in the Clouds, and the Horse Tail Falls are other places which make Lu Shan a place of charm and inspiration.

Special mention should be made of the clouds and sunsets. Because of the altitude at Lily Valley one

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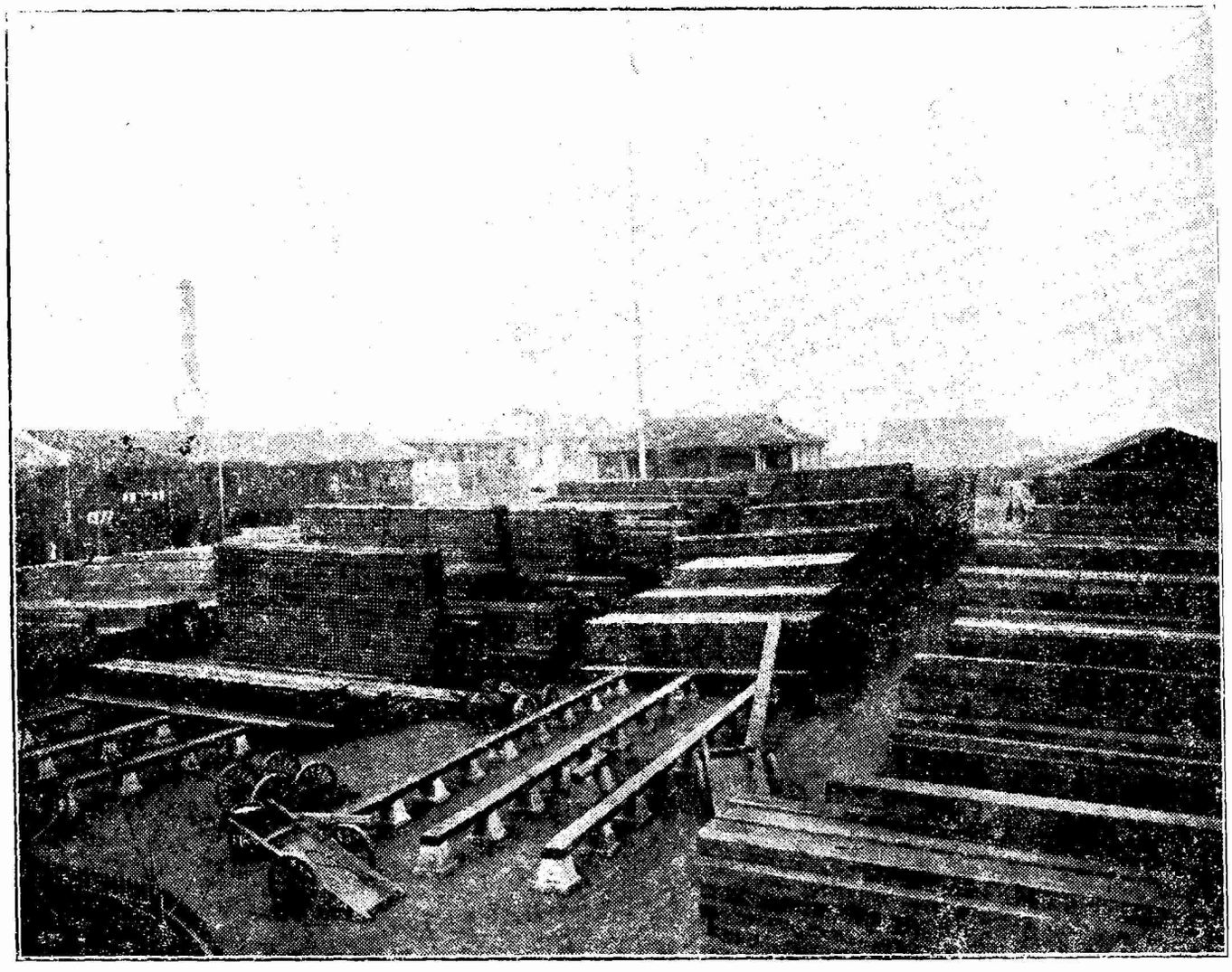

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often finds the conference grounds enveloped in a dense fog which has suddenly rolled up from Poyang Lake. But at the next moment he is amazed upon looking up to find the tops of the rocky crags poking their heads through the mist. And as he calls his companion's attentions to this startling and unexpected view, the whole fog bank disappears and there, far below lies the smiling plain. The rapid shifting of the fogs, the delightful air, the freshness and beauty of the hills after a shower, add enchantment and variety to the whole scene.

The sunsets are "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The ragged crest of the hills standing out in dark outline before the setting sun with a great crimson cloud as a background impress themselves upon the mind and feelings as only the natural beauties of God can. From a dozen points one can view these gorgeous sunsets with equal advantage. And they are all free! Whatever might be the price of conference privileges, no charge is ever made for these visits to Nature's art gallery!

Finally the fellowship is one of the outstanding features of any conference. I recently attended a Lily Valley conference at which delegates from practically every part of China were present. Student conferences claim delegates from five or six provinces. It is always a privilege to sit down and talk over problems with one who is engaged in a different kind of work from your own. To exchange experiences is one of the most valuable ways of acquiring knowledge. It helps one to understand human nature. And it also gives one a new and stimulating view of Jesus Christ. Happy is the man or woman who is privileged to attend a mountain top experience.

Nanchang Y. M. C. A.

12-492

News from North China

General Janin, French Commander-in-chief in Siberia, was received in audience by the President on Wednesday morning.

Telegrams are pouring in from the different provinces urging that the Bank of China must not be allowed to fall into the hands of the Anfu Club.

Su Hsiung-chang has been appointed first Consul to Antwerp by a Mandate. In a few weeks he will leave for his post.

The former Prime Minister of Admiral Koltchak, M. Vologodsky, is visiting in Tientsin, and is stopping at the Pension Bourgeoise. His visit is understood not to be political.

Dr. C. C. Wang, former Director-general of the Peking Hankow Railway, has been appointed by the Ministry of Communications associate general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Spring entertainment by the Peking Institute of Fine Arts will be given at the Peking Pavilion on May 7. It will consist of musical numbers, a one act play, pantomime and interpretive dancing.

Acting under the instruction from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the Metropolitan Governor has instructed all the magistrates under him to plant cotton with seed from America.

Mr. Alston, British Minister, will probably be going on furlough shortly, after the arrival of Mr. Clive, Councillor of the Embassay, who is being transferred from the British Foreign Office to Peking.

W. B. P. McDonald was the holder of ticket No. 69 which won the Indian motorcycle recently raffled by Michael Mavromaras. The drawing took place in the garage of the China American Trading Company.

Miles Lampson M. V. O., former British Charge d'Affaires, left Peking for England yesterday on furlough. During their residence in the Chinese Capital, both Mr. and Mrs. Lampson have made many warm friends.

The members of the Anfu Club broke up the annual shareholders' meeting of the Bank of China last Saturday. Negotiations for a compromise are proceeding. The Anfu Club has been bending upon the conversion of the Bank of China into an Anfu organ.

C. C. Eberhardt, American Consul-General at Large for the Far East, who has been spending several weeks at the legation in Peking, arrived in Tientsin on Monday evening. He is spending some time in Tientsin and then will proceed on his tour of inspection.

A play called the "Snow-white" was presentsd by the children of the American School—fifth, sixth and seventh grades on the night of April 27, at the British Legation Theatre. An additional feature of the entertainment was a Mother Goose Tableaux by the Kindergarten pupils.

Dr. Sung Chun-fang, professor of the Peking Government University, a brilliant French and English writer, who has been recognized as a leader of the present liberal movement, has left for Europe where he will make certain researches and expects to be away for one year.

F. C. Rose, Consulting Engineer of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, Yang Pao-ling, and H. van der Veen of the same commission, to be accompanied by R. D. Goodrich and H. B. Merrick, will inspect the Yung Ting Ho next Monday. The trip of inspection will last a week.

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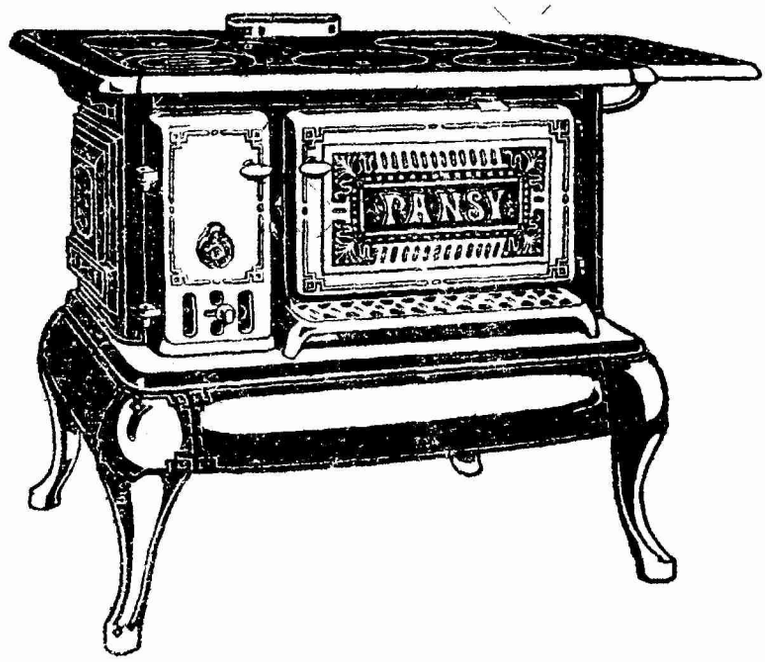

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Thomas W. Lamont, senior partner of J. P. Morgan Company, after having stayed in the Chinese Capital for nearly three weeks, is leaving on Monday next for America by way of Manchuria and Korea. He will sail from Yokohama for San Francisco some time in May. During his stay in Peking he was royally entertained.

Chiang Tien-to, Acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has engaged as advisers Chih Tze-mai, an influential merchant at Annam; Lu Tsung-huang, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Macao; and Kao Hsu-liang, a merchant in Siam. The step is taken to secure closer co-operation with Chinese overseas.

President Hsu Shih-chang has consented to be honorary director-general of the Chinese Exposition to be held within the Temple of Heaven enclosure in March 1922. Marshall Tuan Chi-jui will be deputy director-general with Chu Chi-chien as Chairman. A sum of three million dollars will be appropriated for the cost of the exposition.

Thirty-two Russians in Tientsin have signed a formal protest against the action of Mr. Tiedemann, Consul-general of Russia, in selling the Russian Orthodox Cemetery in the Russian Concession to a Japanese Textile Company. The Russians claim that the Cemetery is national property and that the Consul had no right to sell it.

The British Minister and Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff were guests of honor at a dinner given last Wednesday in the Theatre of the British legation by the Anglo-Chinese Society. Sir Reginald Gamble presided, and was supported by Sir Francis Aglen, Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Admiral Sah Chen-ping, General Tinge.

The Japanese legation at Peking has pressed for an answer to the Japanese note concerning the opening of negotiations with regard to the return of Kiaochow. The Chinese government has now replied to the effect that in view of the present exciting popular feeling it cannot defintely define China's attitude nor give a definite reply to the note.

C. S. Upson, manager of the paint department for China, for Fearon Daniel and Company, is at present in Tientsin on business. Mr. Upson was for a long time attached to the Tientsin office and left on home leave last spring. He returned to China six weeks ago, and is now in full charge of Fearon Daniel's paint department throughout China.

Colonel H. A. Morgan, the officer commanding the British Troops in North China, inspected the Tientsin British Volunteer Corps on Monday morning on the Recreation Ground. In a short speech, Colonel Morgan complemented the volunteers upon their smart appearance and said it would be a pleasure to be able to make a good report to headquarters.

E. B. Price, assistant Chinese Secretary and Vice-Consul attached to the American legation in Peking, has been attached temporarily to the American Consulate at Foochow, where he will take charge during the absence on leave in the United States of Consul George Hanson. It is expected that Mr. Price will remain in Foochow until October and that he will then return to Peking to take up his duties at the legation again.

Ke Yuen Bao, English Secretary of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, called at the office of the North China Star last Monday and stated officially that no one connected with the Administration had ever or contemplated making any attempt to purchase control of the North China Star Company. The rumor about the purchase of control of the *Star* was published a week ago in the *North China Daily Mail.*

The "better babies week" which is being held at the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. had a special feature last Monday. Babies from 5 months to 5 years were examined by Tientsin doctors and nurses. Lectures were given on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons during which time a mother who found that her baby was below par on some special lines was able to ask specific questions and ascertain the best way to make every Chinese baby 100 percent perfect.

P. N. Forum, the Tientsin manager of Andersen Meyer and Company, was given a farewell banquet by the whole of the staff at Astor House on Tuesday evening. Mr. Forum is leaving Tientsin for Shanghai to-day, and he will join the *Empress of Russia* at Shanghai on May 8, for the United States. He will be absent from China for three months only, his trip being purely of a business nature. I. D. Jewell and I. D. Shefts, of Andersen Meyer and Company are also departing on home leave on the same, steamer.

Commodore Y. C. Benz van der Berg and suite, in charge of the Dutch cruisers *Tromp* and *Hertog Hendrik* at Chinwangtao, returned to Tientsin on Sunday, and paid a round of visits on Monday morning. The Commander has been sightseeing in Peking for several days, and on his return to Tientsin was accompanied by the Dutch Minister, H. E. Sir W. J. Oudendyk. The Commander and his party left for Chinwangtao on April 26, and the Dutch cruisers left early Tuesday morning for Japan, thence to the Philippine Islands and back to Java.

The Diplomatic Body at Peking has agreed with the Chinese government that the Chinese stamp tax should be enforced on Chinese residents within the limits of the foreign concessions in China. A joint proclamation in the names of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the Sub-Department of Stamp Duty for Chihli has been issued setting forth the original steps taken to enforce this law within the foreign concessions and giving a schedule of the duties to be collected. The tax which is collectable upon practically all written instruments used in connection with business transactions, involving amounts of $1 or over is 1 cent, and in some cases where the amount is over $10 the tax is 2 cents. On bills of lading, insurance policies, bills of exchange, promissory notes, wills and partnership agreements the schedules run from 1 cent to $1.50. These regulations go into effect on May 1.

Peking. May 1, 1920.

News from Central China

Accumulations of seizures of opium by the Chinese police in Wuchang in the past few months were burned on April 28. The amount burned was about 200 catties most of which was seized by the water police.

The Kuling Council in the Kuling Estate, a summer resort near Kiukiang, have arranged with competent lawyers full draft copy of the constitution, regulations and bye-laws for the Kuling Estate, and are printing them for distribution. They will be presented to the annual land renters' meeting in August.

Report from Anking indicates that while on a search for Japanese goods in the shops, some students were seriously injured by some business men. Large consignments of Japanese goods from Shanghai to Anking are being held by the Students Union, and the decision to burn them has been unanimously agreed upon.

The Hunan tea merchants in Hankow are preparing for the opening of the Hankow branch of the Tea Industrial Bank in Peking. The said bank was organized by Mr. Yang Tu, monarchical leader in the time of the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai, with the assistance of Mr. Chang Hu, Vice Minister of Finance, and other politicians.

The Chinese wine and tobacco guilds in Hankow raised serious opposition at a recent meeting to the proposed wine and tobacco loan from America to the Chinese government, the suspicion being current that the loan will effect the sovereignty and interests of the Chinese. A communication has been sent to the Hupeh Provincial Assembly urging immediate action to enlist the help of all provincial assemblies in the opposition.

M. F. Perkins, United States Consul-General at Changsha, who arrived in China in December last with Mrs. Perkins, has been transferred to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai to succeed Consul Raymond Mackay, who recently departed for America. Consul Mackay has retired from the American Consular Service in China, and when back to China from America he will join Messrs. Gillespie and Son, a leading American firm in Hankow.

The Spring Athlethic Meet of the Wu-Han schools is held to-day at the Union Normal College Wuchang, which unites the American Church Mission and the Wesleyan Mission. Only participants from each school or college in Hankow are allowed to attend the meet for the local officials are suspicious, fearing that during the meet students might gather together and prosecute anti-Japanese demonstrations.

During the past week, a fair business was reported to have been done in wood oil and hides, also sesamum seeds, gallnuts and bristles. Market prices in the export market were steady. In the market for imported piece goods, there was a good inquiry for stocks at firm prices, but importers generally are holding for high prices. Business for forward shipment is impossible at present. The market for cotton yarn was considerably weaker and there was no business.

A dinner was given by the preparation committee of the Hankow Reconstruction Bureau in Hankow in honor of the members of the Provincial Assembly. In the opening speech, Yu Chow-pei, chief of the general department of the Bureau, expressed the desire of evoking co-operation of the assemblymen and their fellow provincials in the gigantic enterprise of reconstructing the city of Hankow. It is understood that an iron bridge connecting Hankow and Wuchang will be included in the engineering program of the scheme.

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Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, and Mr. Hsu Yung-ting, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Wuchang, and general manager of the Tseu-Hsin Factories, Wuchang, entertained the prominent industrial leaders in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang to dinner in the Wan Kwoh Restaurant, Hankow, on May 1. Important industrial and commercial problems in these cities were discussed with a view to presenting same to Yeh Kung-cho, Chinese Industrial Commissioner, who will visit here shortly.

Chang Mao Tze, a rich Chinese in Kiukiang who owns the motor car service from Kiukiang to the Kuling Mountains, and who is the chief promoter of the Kuling Aerial Railway Company, is considering new plans for the development of the aerial railway for Kuling. It is understood that he has got back the original capital of the company from the German engineer who was entrusted with the work but ran away with the capital afterward. He is trying to make connection with reliable and a competent engineering company to have the aerial railway scheme realized.

The steamer *Mei Chuen*, recently purchased by the Robert Dollar Company from the Standard Oil Company, passed Hankow on its way to Chungking and Ichang where branches of the Robert Dollar Company have been established. This is the first American cargo and passenger steamer on the Yangtze River. Mr. O. G. Steen of Shanghai will inaugurate the service in Ichang and Chungking. Captain O. W. Hesselbarth is in command of the steamer, and M. Captain G. W. Crum, formerly assistant marine superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, is the chief officer.

The annual production of cotton seed in the province of Hupeh is estimated at 2,800,000 piculs, while the total production in the Yangtze valley is estimated at 9,800,000 piculs. Large quantities of cotton seed are consumed every year by the Chinese native oil mills in the country where the seed is converted into cotton seed oil by a native pressing process. Considerable quantity of the seed is also consumed by the large modern oil mills springing up in the manufacturing centers. Cotton seed oil is being used for food by thousands of Chinese families in lieu of sesamum seed oil.

The WuHan Students' Union with headquarters in Wuchang again voted to go on strike for better government in China and relief from Japanese aggression upon China. On April 28, many government schools and colleges in Wuchang, and some middle schools in Hankow and Hanyang went on

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strike as an open revolt and agitation against China's direct dealings with Japan in the settlement of the Shantung question. Boone University and some other mission schools did not join the general strike movement this time. Martial law has been declared by the officials in Wuchang and Hankow and Hankow in view of the students' propaganda and agitations. So far no extreme measures or undesirable actions on the part of students have been reported.

Current quotations in taels per picul of the important produce of export in Hankow are as follows: Cowhides, best selected, 44 50; cowhides, seconds, 34.50; buffalo hides, No. 1, 10-60 lbs. 24.00, No. 1 10-60 lbs. 20.00; jute, abuliton, 5.70; white vegetable tallow 51° titre, 12.70; 52° titre green vegetable tallow, 52° titre, 10.80; animal tailow, 15.00; gallnuts, usual shape, 22.00, plum, 24.00; Liho cotton, 27.50; Shensi cotton, 31.00; Hankow bristles, riflings, 133.00; steamed Hankow bristsles, 148.00 sesamum seed, white and yellow, 7.60; yellow beans, 2.50; broad beans, including beans of all kinds, 2.00; white peas, 2.30; sesamum seed oil, 15.30; wood oil, 14.70; bean oil, 12.50; hen albumen, 90.00; hen yolk, liquid, 2 percent boracic, 15.00. The prices quoted above are of the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing, cleaning, and export duty, for export.

The coming of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont to China as a representative of Morgan and Company of New York has been the subject of criticism by the *Hukwang Hsin Pao*, a Japanese vernacular daily newspaper published in the Japanese Concession, Hankow, and another Chinese paper published under Japanese influence. Editorials and comments strongly criticising the attitude of Mr. Lamont as being actuated by a burning desire to monopolize the financial and industrial opportunities in China and to dominate the Chinese Republic. The wine and tobacco loan has been branded as infringing the sovereign rights of the Chinese people. Besides these two papers referred to other liberal papers in Hankow have been carrying comments favorable to the coming of Mr. Lamont and the activities of the Consortium.

Hankow, May 1, 1920.

News from South China

George E. Anderson, Consul General for the U. S. A., left Hongkong on the *s. s. Colombia* on leave, April 21.

The full services on the Peak Tramway and the lower level tramway were resumed April 21, when the strike was ended.

The Sun Company of Canton will have a factory to manufacture soda water, expecting to produce 2,500,000 bottles a year.

The full train service on the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway was resumed April 22, after settlement of the strike.

The Overseas Chinese Labors' Association in Canton will arrange for a program for the celebration of Labor Day, May 1.

Lieut. General Chao Yueh Shiu, Commissioner of the Salt Preventive Administration, Kwangtung, left Hongkong on the *s. s. Colombia*, April 21.

Liu Chi-lu, commanding the troops in Swatow, has issued an order asking all disbanded troops to leave the districts of Chao-Mei within three days.

The engagement is announced of Dr. Arthur W. Woo (M. B., B. S., London), and Miss May D. Choy, daughter of Choy Hing, manager of the Wing On Insurance Co., Hongkong.

Major Christopher Wilson, O. B. E., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Hongkong, and he also received an appointment to act as First Clerk at the Magistracy in addition to his other duties.

J. W. Sanger, Trade Commissioner of the U. S. Government Department of Commerce, who has spent the last few months studying Eastern markets on behalf of his government, left Hongkong April 21, for Shanghai.

A petition has been filed with the Canton government by one Mr. Chang, an overseas Chinese merchant, asking for permission to procure camphor from the forests in the East River districts for three years as an experiment.

It is understood that Mr. Ricou's aerial company has received the sanction of the local government to inaugurate an aerial service from Hongkong to Macao. The government has written informing the company that it has no objection to the scheme.

General Li Lieh-chun, Chief of the Staff of the Military government after effecting a compromise with General Li Kan Yuan, has been in Canton ever since. He is still making frequent visits to the former headquarters of the Chief of the Staff.

The Canton Provincial Assembly will open its second annual session on April 25, and the members are flocking to Canton from various districts. The members will draft new regulations governing Fantan gambling and also Shan Piu and Poo Piu lotteries.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater and Lady Chater are leaving Hongkong on May 6, on the *Empress of Russia*, for a six month's holiday at Home. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Noxon, S. B. C. Roos, and H. J. Gedge are amongst others who are leaving on the same vessel.

Ninety-eight persons, including some able to give instructions in physical training, commerce, and agriculture, were given teachers certificates on April 16, by the Canton government. Most of these were issued to persons examined and qualified to teach the primary schools of the province.

Foreign Post Offices in Canton are having their business increased through actions of the Chinese authorities. The Canton government has established censorship in the Chinese Post Office, and many persons, to avoid their letters being delayed, are patronizing the foreign concerns.

The Chinese Overseas Labor Association has notified its members that Labor Day will be observed in Canton on May 1. A meeting will be convened at the headquarters of the Association on that day, and many invitations have already been sent to leading organizations of the city to join in the exercises.

Li Shih-yung and Chao Shih-yu, representing the Tuchuns of Kweichow and Shensi respectively at the Canton Military government, left Canton for Shanghai with six other members of the National Assembly on April 16. Their leaving for Shanghai has some bearing upon the present political condition.

The Hongkong Governor has appointed G. T. Edkins, D. O. Russel and J. W. Graham to be members of the Committee to inquire and report on the question of the development of the economic resources of the Colony during the absence from the Colony of Ross Thomson, Andrew Beattie, and R. M. Dyer.

Thirty-six members of Parliament left Canton by the *s.s. Suiyang*, April 19, for Shanghai, where they expect to join others there to hold a session. According to the Chenghsuehui political clique organs, these members are going home on private business or to Peking to enroll themselves as members of the Economic Commission.

The Kwangtung Tuchun has requested the local press not to publish the telegram from Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, an Administrative Director of the Military government, who still recognizes Dr. Wu Ting-fang as the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance of the Military government. The Tuchun thinks that the telegram may not be true.

According to a report of the silk and tea merchants in Canton, both the silk and tea industries are suffering a great deal. The silk is having a bad season, while the tea transportation is being interrupted by military operations and the presence of numerous pirates in the North River districts. Tea comes mostly from the northern districts of Kwangtung.

The Civil Governor of Kwangtung has been asked by the Council of the Kwangtung Educational Association to make an appropriation from the Financial Bureau for defraying the expenses of the National Educational Convention to be convened at Canton on October 10. Prominent educators of the province have been invited by the Association to draw up a program and to arrange things for the coming meeting.

The Hongkong Japanese Consulate has received advice that Prince Higashikuni Nomiya, a member of the Japanese Royal family will arrive at Hongkong by the *Andre Lebon*, on April 26, on his way to France, where he will study the military organization of the European armies. The *Yokohama Maru*, which arrives here about the same date, has on board Mr. Hata who is proceeding to Christiania to take up his duties as Japanese Embassador there.

The Kwangsi troops under Shum Hung Ying, allied with Tsen Chun-hsuan and Mu Yung-hsien, have secured complete control of the North River districts of Kwangtung. The troops of Lee Fook Lum, a Cantonese, who have been guarding the Kwangtung Yueh-Han Railroad from Canton to Kong Hou, have been asked by Shum to withdraw. Shum is now occupying Yingtak, Fatkongting, Tsingyun, Fayun, Tsungfah, and other districts along the river. Lee Fook Lum has on April 21, ordered his commander on the road, Lee Yung, to withdraw his men in favor of Shum's immediately.

Lieutenant Masiero, pilot, and Maretto, mechanic, of the Italian Royal Aviation Corps, in their world-wide known Rome-Tokio flight, landed in Canton safely 4.30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, April 2, from Hanoi, flying along the southern coast of China, passing Limchow and other districts. The aeroplane started from Hanoi ten o'clock the morning of the same day. The machine they are using is a S. V. A. Type No. 9, and of 240 H. P. The aeroplane landed at Chung Lau Tai Chu, near the Pachow Pagoda, after flying around Canton city proper twice. Upon landing, the visiting aviators were greeted by C. Fumagali, Italian Vice-Consul and staff. The aviators are now making their sojourn at the Hotel Asia, where they were met yesterday afternoon by the leading members of the Canton Aviation Corps, Captain Arthur F. Lym, the Chief of Staff of the Corps, Tom Wing; Staff Officer Lau Ngai Foo, and aviator S. W. Chung.

The labor strike in Hongkong has been settled according to the following arrangement, April 19:—

An increase of 32½ percent to all employees including apprentices, the only exception being No. 1 men. Those drawing $100 or less on Jan. 1, 1920, shall participate in the full 32½ percent. No. I men drawing more than $100 a month on January 1st, 1920 to receive an advance of 20 percent. All men to be reinstated and immediate steps to be taken by the delegates to get the workers back as soon as possible.

The following is a full list of the companies and employers affected by the strike. The men number several thousand. The Naval Dockyard, The Ordinance Department, the Water Authority, the Public Works Department, The Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., The Hongkong & Whampao Dock Co., The Sham Shui Po Dock, The Taikoo Docks, Messrs. Bailey & Co., The Green Island Cement Co., Messrs. A. G. Gordon & Co., The Hongkong Hotel, The Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., The Kowloon-Canton Railway, The Hongkong Electric Co., The China Light & Power Co., Ltd., The Hongkong Rope Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., (at Tung Lo Wan), The Hongkong Gas Co., The Asiatic Petroleum Co., The Hongkong Tramway Co., The China & Japan Electric and Telephone Co., The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Messrs. W. C. Jack Co., The Taikoo Sugar Refinery, The China Sugar Refinery.

H. W.

Canton, April 22, 1920.

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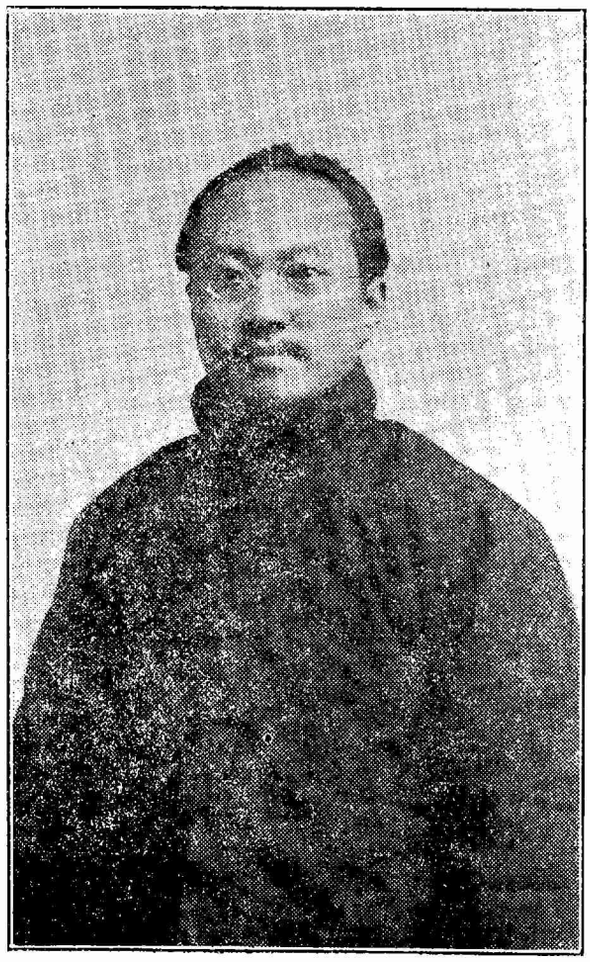
MILLARD'S REVIEW

SHANGHAI

Who's Who in China



Pien Shou-ching

(邊守靖字潔清)

Pien Shou-ching, Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Chihli, was born at Ching Hai Hsien, Chihli, 1884. After having completed his course in law in the Law School at Paotingfu, Mr. Pien went to Japan for more advanced education. In three years he graduated from the Law School of Tokyo University. In 1910 he returned to China.

Soon after his return from Japan, Mr. Pien was engaged by the Police School at Paotingfu as its instructor. Later he taught in the Law School. In the winter of 1910 he went to Chekiang where he helped in organizing the Bureau of Judicial Affairs. After having been acquainted with the conditions in that province, he was appointed to head the Bureau of Administrative Affairs in Chekiang. He stayed in that province for two years, having held a number of important positions.

In July of 1912, Mr. Pien was elected Vice-Speaker of the Provincial Assembly of Chihli. This honor conferred upon him by his fellow provincials was a recognition of the valuable service he rendered during the revolution which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic. Shortly afterwards, he became Speaker, which position he is still holding today.

Concurrently Mr. Pien is acting as Adviser to the Police Administration of Chihli and to the Office of the High Inspecting General of four provinces, namely, Kiangsi, Honan, Szechwan and Kwangtung. He is also Director-general of the Ling-ching Mining Corporation of Tientsin.

Mr. Pien is interested in social work. He is one of the promoters of the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club of Tientsin and is at present its Chairman. When a branch office of the International Anti-Opium Association was established last year, he was elected Chairman of that branch office. In that capacity he has been rendering much assistance to the public in connection with the suppression of opium smuggling and the stopping of the sale of opium, morphia and allied drugs.

Mr. Char Kwang-yi

Char Kwang-yi, born in Shanghai, 1889; married 1913; studied at St. John's University, Shanghai 1901-8; Awarded a gold medal for best essay 1907; editor, St. John's Echo 1908; arrived in America 1908; Government support; studied civil engineering at Cornell University, 1908-12; C. E. 1912; elected to Sigma Xi April 1912; second Vice-President Cosmopolitan Club 1911-12; Returned to China 1912; Assistant Engineer Pukow Commercial Port 1912-13; Professor of Civil Edgineering, St. John's University 1913-14; Assistant Engineer Szechuen Hankow Railway, I-Chang Section 1914-15; Nanking Hunan Railway, Nanking 1916; Secretary and Engineer of Chu-Ching Railway, Peking, up to date.

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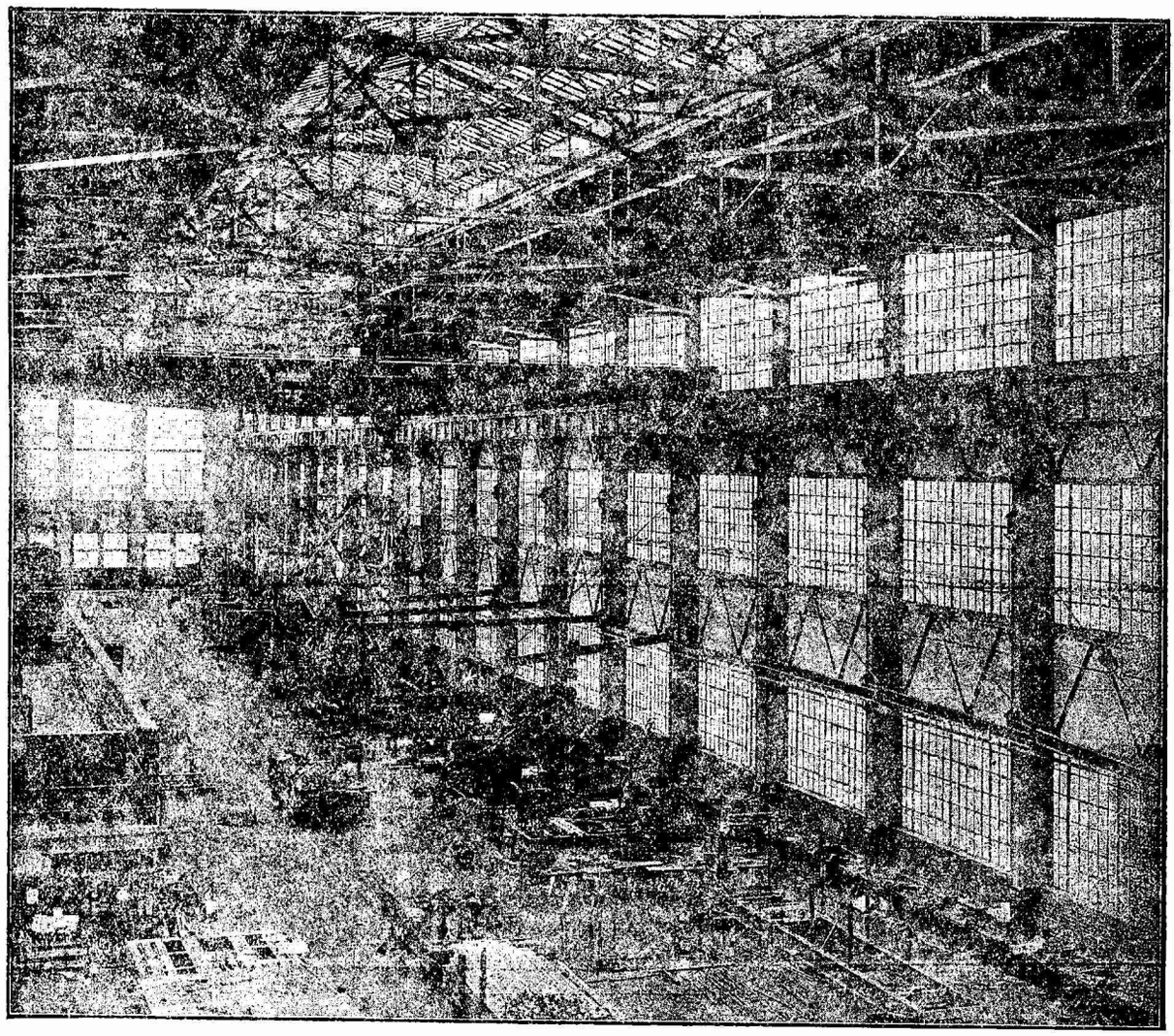

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Week's News Summary

CHINA

April 30. The Hatamen, one of the three main gates to the city of Peking, collapses, killing four persons.

May 1. Shanghai laborers observe first Labor Day in the history of China.

May 2. Labor Day procession on May 1, halted by Chinese troops and police of foreign settlements in Shanghai.——Thomas W. Lamont, representative of the International Consortium, leaves China for the United States.——Lieut. Ferrarin, Italian army flier, arrives Shanghai on Rome to Tokio flight.

May 3. Moscow wireless report says Chinese diplomatic and military mission has affected agreement with Russian Soviet government for resumption of trade, China recognizing the Russian right to the East Manchuria railway.

JAPAN

May 1. Tokio dispatch reports new Korean disturbances of a violent nature in Chentao district.

May 2. Prediction of a financial crisis made in Japan due to adverse balance of trade.

May 4. Japanese laborers observe May Day in Tokio, dispatch says.

May 5. Reduction of prices and a cessation in the silk and cotton piece manufacturing in Japanese cities made in an effort to avert crisis.

GENERAL

April 29. Jugo-Slavs accept plans proposed by the United States to make Fiume a buffer state.——Plans for a larger German army rejected by Allies.

April 30. Sinn Feiners continue riots and agitations in various sections of Ireland.——French and Turks clash near Urfa.——France receives one dreadnaught, one cruiser and seven destroyers from Germany.

May 1. Frank A. Vanderlip announces candidacy for Senate from New York on Republican ticket.——Organization of subordinate Parliaments in England, Scotland and Wales suggested at Speaker's Conference, London.——London looks for lower silver prices.

May 2. Allies unite on new policies toward Germany and disclaim French occupation of Ruhr Basin.——Poles menace Bolshevists in European Russia.——U. S. Railroad deficiency placed at $300,000,000.

May 3. U. S. Chamber of Commerce starts investigation to open trade relations with Russia.

May 4. New York dispatch tells of radical May Day plots uncovered in the United States.——Allies send note to Germany pointing out failure to turn over merchant vessels.

May 5. Martial law in Mayence raised by Allies.——Japanese demand right to veto all railroad projects in Manchuria and Mongolia as part of Consortium membership.——French railway strike remains unchanged.

Men and Events

J. H. Reisner of Nanking University was in Shanghai this week on business.

F. S. Williams of the American Trading Company, Peking, was visiting in Shanghai last week.

George E. Sokolsky, manager of the China Bureau of Public Information, departed this week for Canton.

T. E. Doremus, general manager of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Export Company, is in Peking and Tientsin on a business trip.

C. Van Werveke, representative of the Palm Olive Soap Company, arrived in Shanghai recently and will be here about two months. He is staying at the Astor House.

"What Should the People be Taught for Their Own Welfare," is the subject discussed by A. G. Loehr of the American Consulate on Monday afternoon May 3, at a meeting of the Quest Society.

E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation who has been in Peking for several weeks on business returned to Shanghai this week for a brief visit before departing for America. He is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Fraser.

G. Elsworth Huggins, president of the Beaver Textile Mills of North Adams, Massachusetts, is in

Shanghai on a general trip through the Orient. He is staying at the Palace Hotel and from Shanghai he expects to go to Nanking, Tientsin, Peking and other points in North China.

Hon. Charles Denby, former American Consul-General at Shanghai and son of the former American Minister, has cabled friends in Shanghai to the effect that he expects to sail for China during May. It is reported that Mr. Denby has organized a new American bank which is to be established in China.

Among those departing on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* on Sunday, May 9, are: Mrs. J. W. Carney and children of the Standard Oil Company; J. Frazer of Andersen Meyer & Company; Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Forum of Andersen Meyer & Company, and A. D. Stewart of the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Whittaker of Tsingtao, are in Shanghai this week on business. Mr. Whittaker is the representative in China for the Whitin Machine Works, of Whitinsville, Mass., extensive manufacturers of cotton milling machinery and have just completed the installation of an extensive Chinese cotton mill enterprise at Tsingtao.

C. J. Spiker, American Vice-Consul at Antung, has been transferred to Peking where he will be assistant Chinese Secretary at the American legation. E. B. Price, who has been acting assistant Chinese secretary at the American legation, has been transferred to Foochow, where he will be American Vice-Consul in charge. G. C. Hanson, who has been stationed at Foochow, has gone home on leave.

J. W. Sanger, special trade commissioner of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., who is in China for the purpose of investgating advertising methods and conditions will address the annual meeting of the Advertising Club of China on May 11, at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel, Tibet Road, Shanghai. There will also be a Chinese speaker. The meeting will start with a dinner at 7:30 o'clock to which members of the Club are privileged to bring guests.

The Commissioners of the Aeronautical Department of Peking, the Commissioners representing the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, the Acting Military Governor for Sungkiang and Shanghai, the Taoyin of Shanghai, the Superintendent of Customs, the Chief of Police for Shanghai and Woosung, Shanghai City Magistrate and the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, were hosts at dinner in honor of the Italian Aviators engaged in the Rome-Tokio flight on Thursday, May 6, at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, 122 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

The Shanghai War Volunteer Memorial Committee met in the Municipal Council room on Saturday May 1, to receive the report of the advisory committee of architects—S. J. Halse, R. C. Turner, and H. F. Boissezon—in connection with the competition for a memorial design. Four sets of drawings were submitted, and one set of models, and the committee unanimously adopted the architects' recommendation that the awards be made as follows: First prize, Tls. 750, Messrs. Stewardson & Spence. Second prize, Tls. 500, Messrs. Graham Browne & Wingrove, Third prize, Tls. 250, Mr. A. Llewellyn Taylor (Messrs. Arts & Crafts Ltd.) A public exhibition of the designs will be arranged in the course of a few days. The winning design takes the form of a massive granite pedestal some 40 feet high supporting a bronze statuary group representing victorious, Peace offering consolation to the widows and orphans with other decoration, and appropriate inscription (which will be in Latin), with space for the Roll of Honor. The monument rests upon a raised paved platform covering the greater part of the space available, and this is surrounded by a balustrade of solid design and platform approached by a flight of six broad, shallow steps, of the maximum length obtainable. The cost of this memorial, depending very largely upon the present price of bronze, is only approximately given and as the emblematical figures suggested by the designers may have to be modified, an estimate will not be announced until the matter has been gone into in more detail.

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NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and other foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

SHANGHAI

In The Shade of The Pagoda Tree

"Our (British) interests in either hemisphere do not march harmoniously with those of Japan, and our Alliance with her consitutes a serious obstacle to a real Anglo-American rapprochement."—H. G. W. Woodhead in the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. So say we all!

* * * *

Lord Leverhulme in a recent interview printed in the United States made the statement that Great Britain could pay her entire debt of $4,316,000,000.00 to America in five years if England went dry. He stated that America is saving $2,000,000,000.00 a year because of prohibition.

* * * *

The following is from an interview appearing in the *Evening Missourian* of Columbia, Mo., by Dr. W. C. Glass a missionary who has spent (he says he has) sixteen years in China: "You can walk into a booth anywhere in a Chinese city and send a message to a ship thousands of miles out at sea. Can you do that here? Ninety-eight percent of the Chinese can read. They have made more progress in the last ten years than Japan. Sixteen years ago there was not a single newspaper published in China by the Chinese. Now there are so many you can't keep up with the number that die, let alone those that live on." And Columbia, as we know it, is a dry town.

* * * *

Major and Mrs. Russell Grey have been taking the waters at Bath. From the *Pinang Gazette*.

* * * *

News Item: American Missionary Doctor shoots British Major at Sadyia, Assam. Apparently they are still arguing about "who won the war" in the remote and inaccessible regions.

* * * *

Baron Goto while in America stated that short skirts and the consequent display of femininity was a sign of degeneration. To which the *Chicago Tribune* remarked, "fatty degeneration, chiefly."

* * * *

How certain foreigners are working and striving to help China eliminate the opium evil is indicated in the following official notification from the *North China Daily News*: "Notice is hereby given that a public auction will be held at this Treasury Office on Friday, the 21st of May 1920, at 3 p.m., for the sale of the opium monopoly in Macao, for a period of three years extending from 1st August 1920, to 31st July 1923. Particulars as the condition of sale may be seen at the Portugese Consulate-General in Shanghai and at this Treasury Office."

* * * *

Japanese Enterprises Killed by Financial Slump—Newspaper headline. Hope it is nothing trivial!

* * * *

The following from a news item dated, Warsaw, April 28: "After severe fighting for six weeks, much booty fell into the Poles hands, including 160 locomotives, 2,000 railway carriages; a large number of prisoners were taken. Fighting continues." My, how these young nations are enjoying their new liberty!

* * * *

A local newspaper reports that a Japanese recently entered one of "Cooks" offices in the Far East and asked: "when can get chow?"

* * * *

100 House Members Plan Orient Visit To Study Questions Affecting Hawaii, Philippines, China and Japan.—Newspaper headline. Evidently some political strategist is planning a quiet national election in America this fall.

M. C. P.

"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China!"

This is the title of a most interesting and important article by Mr. Upton Close that recently appeared in the **Review.** The article deals with the deplorable and—shall we say disgraceful—condition of American Consular Property in China. This article tells the whole story of a sad phase of American politics which provides fine post offices for Podunk and Centralia, but forces a Consular officer, a representative of the Great and Powerful United States of America to live in a Chinese mud hut because Congress refuses to appropriate sufficient funds for this purpose.

The article has now been reprinted in pamphlet form and every American in China—and Japan as well—should purchase a supply and send home to Congressmen, newspapers and influential friends. The price of the pamphlet is 10 cents and the supply is limited. We hope it will be necessary to reprint the issue. Order today from

MILLARD'S REVIEW

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Italian Flyer Arrives in Shanghai Enroute to Tokio

Lieut. Arturo Ferrarin and his mechanician, Mot Camppannini, of the Italian Royal Flying Corps, arrived in Shanghai from Foochow on Sunday afternoon, May 2, in an S. V. A. airplane after having succesfully negotiated the journey from Rome to China. He made the journey from Rome to Shanghai in 65 hours of actual flying time. A large group of Italian officials and citizens, officials and representatives of the Chinese government, and members of the Aero Club of Shanghai greeted the fliers.

A banquet for the aviators was given by the Aero Club of Shanghai at the Astor House Hotel on Tuesday night, May 4, and a dinner by the Chinese officials at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on May 6. Lieut. Ferrarin took the air for Tsingtao on Friday morning, May 7, and will proceed by way of Peking, and Korea to Tokio.

The Political Situation at Canton

Since the departure of Dr. Wu Ting-fang from the Military government at Canton and his going to Shanghai to continue his constitutional struggle there on behalf of representative government in China, there has been much change in the personnel of the government here.

The Administrative Council is now in lack of a legal quorum, according to the opinion of Dr. Wu, while Tsen Chun-hsuan, Chairman of the Council, says it is not so, Tsen declaring that a majority of the administrators and ministers would constitute a quorum, not being necessary that a majority of the administrative directors has to be present.

The fact, however, is that but one administrative director is at present in active service. He is Tsen Chun-hsuan. Admiral Lin Pao-yi, another administrative director still in Canton, has submitted his resignation, he having not been satisfied with the conduct of affairs in Fukien. General Lu Yung-ting, another administrative director, is not resident here, and his post has been delegated to General Mu Yung-hsien. General Mu, in his capacity as Minister of War of the Military government, also has a seat in the Council. He seldom attends meetings and has been mostly represented in the proceedings by Liang Shi-mu, his assistant. The representative of the Navy at the Council has not been attending meetings for some weeks. The Ministry of War and the Headquarters of the Chief of Staff have ceased functioning as a matter of fact. Chao Fan, personal delegate of Tang Chi-yao, as Minister of Communication, has resigned and has not been attending office for sometime.

After the departure of Dr. Wu, Tsen Chun-hsuan has appointed Wen Tsung-yao and Dr. Chen Chin-tao as Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Finance respectively; but so far both have declined the posts. Now Dr. Lew Yuk-lin, the Salt Commissioner, is acting in the foreign office, with one Wen Chien as vice-minister of finance; and Wang Chin-tso, foreign affairs. Dr. Wu is still retaining the funds, and there is not much for these gentlemen to do. More than forty improtant officials of the Military government have either resigned or withdrawn since the decision of Dr. Wu to separate from the militarists here.

H. W.

Canton, April 22, 1920.

Mei Lang Fong Has Come to Town

Mei Lang Fong, China's most famous "actress" actor is now playing in Shanghai at the Kiukiang Road theater, to capacity houses and in the audience almost every night may be seen a good sprinkling of foreigners who are also glad to number themselves among the thousands of admirers of China's Mary Pickford. Mei is only twenty-eight years of age, but has been on the Chinese stage for fourteen years. Mei, of course, is a man who plays women's parts. Shanghai's appreciation of the art of Mei is indicated in the present contract which nets the famous actor some Tls. 20,000 a month; by the fact that the Chinese newspapers are devoting more space to Mei than they are to the Japanese or the Consortium; to the fact that one important newspaper, the *Shun Pao*, has assigned one reporter who spends his entire time with Mei and writes a daily "column of the actor's doings even to the brand of bamboo shoots he or "she" had for breakfast. Mei's fame is greater than that of any other Chinese actor and has gone far beyond the borders of China and at least one book has been written on the life and accomplishments of Mei Lang Fong. J. W. Tow, a Chinese business man resident in New York in the *Literary Digest* for March 13, has the following to say regarding the book about Mei and Mei in general:

Mei Lang Fong

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Mei's popularity in China can possibly equal that of Mary Pickford in this country. Indeed, one may say, she must be the prettiest girl, the most wonderful actress, the belle singer in China. Yet, Mei Lang Fong is, but only on the stage! Beyond the stage, Mei is prettier, more wonderful, better singer than the prettiest girl, the most wonderful actress, the belle singer, because Mei is a man! In fact, there is no actor in China, whose popularity is wide enough to compete with him.

Mei Lang Fong's success was rapid and surprising. Ten years ago he was scarcely heard of among the well-known actors, tho he had already taken important parts of plays. At the same time he was so dissatisfied with his knowledge of theatrical art that he decided for himself to pursue higher and deeper study of the lines in which he was chiefly interested. He found two tutors in Peking, who were famous actors and singers. Meantime he practised on the stage. In a few years he succeeded so fast that his fame outran his tutors; as a Chinese proverb says, 'Green abstracts from blue, but is prettier than blue.' It has been said that his success was not entirely due to his tutors. It was due to his natural gift that he could aquire the secrets of theatrical art so rapidly. His natural voice of a soprano, his fair contenance, his cleverness of imitating the feminine characteristics, and his diligence in study made him bound to succeed quickly.

Now the reader will ask, what are the characteristics of Mei Lang Fong? It is very difficult to describe. In general it may be said that his characteristic is, as Mr. David Belasco's characteristic in producing plays, thoroughness and exactness. When he acts, he transforms his spirit into that of the one whom he imitates. Even a little bit of motion he may make on the stage fits with the character and nature of the one he impersonates. He never commits himself in the smallest degree to unfit and unnatural actions which ordinary actors and actresses often do. His music, tho ordinary in its form, as each classical play accompanies its own music, has special taste, as having been so modified by him as to express the more exact feelings according to his interpretation of the play. The verses for the music are mostly revised by well-known poets for his exclusive use, and therefore add to the value of his plays."

Mei Lang Fong has about twenty plays, the "most refined and beautiful in character and plot," in which he assumes a female part. His favorites among them are "Burying Flowers" and "The Volunteer." We read:

"The 'Burying Flowers' is reproduced from a chapter of a very famous and popular novel called 'The Dream of the Red Chamber,' which contains twenty-four volumes, or one hundred and twenty chapters. It was written some two hundred years ago by an unknown author. It has been considered one of the best novels in China. The story of the 'Burying Flowers' is quite sensational. *Tai Yu*, who is the principal girl in the novel, being affected by her unusual sensibility of a girl's fateful life in giving affection to the one whom she loves, that is, *Pao Yu*, and also by the sorrow of the falling autumn, comes to bury the flowers that have faded and fallen on the ground. The best part of the play is the feeling that she expresses through acting and singing while burying them. The song is something like this:

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Flowers fade and fly,
And flying fill the sky;
Their bloom departs, their perfume gone,
Yet who stands pitying by?

"'The Volunteer' is a girl by the name of *Moo Lan*, who disguised herself and volunteered to fight the Tatars in the Han dynasty, over two thousand years ago. It was when the Tatars invaded the borders, and the Han government, being unprepared, lost many regular armies. A contingent was called. *Moo Lan*, stirred by her patriotic feelings and filled with the desire to do the son's duty, as she had no brother, drest in her father's armor and took his spear and offered herself to the contingent. Her disguise was not discovered. Due to her wisdom and diligence, she was rapidly promoted from one rank to another. After twelve years of fearful experiences she returned with overwhelming victory and found herself a general. She begged the Emperor to spare her from being rewarded, and when her retirement was granted, she returned home at once and then revealed her real self."

This play reminds Mr. Tow of "The Son-daughter," now being presented at the Belasco Theater. "The nature of the two heroines is much the same, but *Moo Lan* was a practical Joan of Arc, while *Lin Hwa* is a brave and patriotic girl at home. To those who do not know the Chinese people, *Lin Hwa*, the Son-daughter, may be considered too heroic, patriotic, and sensible a girl for the Chinese race. But who in this country knows that over two thousand years ago there could be in China a still more heroic, patriotic, and sensible girl, *Moo Lan?*" Mr. Tow continues:

"The Chinese plays are mostly reproduced from history, legends, and classical novels. Only recently the modern play has been introduced to China, but it is not successful. It is true that the modern play is not so interesting and instructive, either in plot or literature, as the classical ones. Even in America, one who has seen Shakespearian plays can hardly admire the popular modern plays, unless his interpretation of theatrical plays is different from that which ought to be.

"A play is created not only to amuse and entertain the public. There is a deeper purpose in it. It is to promote the education and morality of society. A play without this purpose is worthless to the public and even possibly harmful. The Chinese people are so accustomed to such plays that they can not bear those which show the weakness of human minds and the defects of human actions, unless they find a reason, besides money-making, to present these features. They resent those that ridicule other peoples, exaggerate facts, and make unfair criticism. I venture to say that this is the fruit of Confucius's teaching, 'Do not what you like not others do to you.' One wishes to protect his own good name; why should he put slur and mockery on others. A play like 'East is West' can never exist in China. It is not only because it creates ill feeling between the American and Chinese peoples that it can not exist, but because it does not suit the taste of the Chinese Republic.

"I had never heard that theatrical plays were utilized for other purpose than benefitting society. Nowadays they have wider scope, namely, political and international purposes. A few weeks ago I read an announcement in the New York *Evening Sun* which surprized me greatly. It read: Feeling that England has no definite Chinese policy, it is planned to produce 'East is West' in London about March next in order to give the House of Lords a real chance to find out everything that they should know about the land of rice and revolution. It must astonish both the Chinese and American publics that this is the reason why 'East is West' is to be produced in London. The reason why it has been and is played here for so long is yet to be discovered.

"The Chinese good actors and actresses never dare or care to take part in a play which is generally considered to be not high class. It is not that they are afraid to lose their fame, but they do not want to lower their personal integrity in acting a bad character. In this country I find actors and actresses do not care what they do in the plays. That is perhaps why there can exist so many worthless and harmful plays. In China, if a theater firm ever asks a well-known actor to take the part of a less decent play, he would consider it an insult. Here the actors and actresses are much more broad-minded in this respect, but more stringent in money considerations. This does not mean that the Chinese actors and actresses do not care about their remunerations, but they care more what they act than what they take as compensation. Their psychology is that they can not be bought to do something that would reflect upon their character.

"Mei Lang Fong must be given credit for creating this practise. He was aware that there was a general prejudice against and contempt for actors and actresses in China. To crush this prejudice and contempt, he built up his own high character and morality as a model for others. His mission is, besides, to promote the Chinese theatrical arts, to manifest in the public the feeling that actors and actresses are as high in morality and education as any other people. Today this general prejudice and contempt are gradually diminishing throughout the country due to his character and leadership."

Of Special Interest

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Stedman, on Tuesday May 4, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai.

The graduating recital of Miss Woo Nyok Fong of the Expression Department of McTyeire School, will be given at the Moore Memorial Church, 21 Hankow Road, on Friday evening, May 7, at eight o'clock.

The engagement has been announced of Robert Guy Shepley-Shepley, 3rd Dragoon Guards (Adjutant), of Troquhann Balmaclellan, Scotland, and Miss Eillen Newcomb, daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. Newcomb, Shanghai.

A farewell reception will be given in honor of F. S. Brockman and Bishop L. Roots, members of the National Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and C. W. Harvey, associate general secretary of the National Committee, at the New National Y. M. C. A. building, 20 Museum Road on Friday, May 7, at 5 o'clock.

The wedding took place on May 1, at the home of Mrs. J. B. Fearn, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai, of E. C. Peters and Dr. Ethel M. Polk. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. W. B. Nance. Dr. Polk is a niece of Dr. Margaret H. Polk of Shanghai, and has been engaged in medical work at Soochow. More than 100 guests were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Peters departed on a houseboat trip to Mokanshan.

"An Introduction to Chinese Architecture" was the subject discussed by A. Q. Adamson, engineer of the construction department of the Y. M. C. A., at the last meeting of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe, on Tuesday afternoon, May 4. Mrs. Healy and Mrs. L. W. Strawn were tea hostesses for the afternoon. Announcement of a garden party to be held at the Columbia Country Club on May 29, was made. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman of the Literary Department, announced the meeting of the Literary Department held yesterday at which Mrs. W. G. Hiltner gave a paper on "Chinese Paintings." Following the meeting the members and their guests departed for a Chinese feast held by the department at a Chinese restaurant. The arrangements being in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Chur. The funds derived from this feast will be devoted to the buying of reference books.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

That American Congressional Mission to the Orient

From the "Manila Daily Bulletin"

The entire personnel of the Senate committee on naval affairs, and approximately 100 members of the House of Representatives will leave San Francisco July 5, for a trip to Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippines. They expect to swing around the circle at a pace that will enable them to return to the United States by September 1, and in the eight weeks available to look into the needs of the navy in the Pacific; investigate the demands of Hawaii for statehood; and consider the subject of independence for the Philippines. The tentative schedule outlined by Secretary Josephus Daniels calls for a stop of 10 days in the Philippines. The cables thus far received lack details, but their phraseology is such as to lead one to the conclusion that the Senate committee is coming to the Orient on official business, while the other passengers on the Mount Vernon, estimated at 100 members of the House of Representatives accompanied by their families, are merely "taking a look-see," as it were. The naval committee will look at the Philippines, as it will look at Hawaii, primarily with a view to studying their strategic value. The other members will be interested, presumably, in the political situation in both as well, but there is as yet nothing to indicate that they will be constituted into a commission empowered to make recommendations to Congress and to give weight to those recommendations on the floor of the house. Considering the limited time that is to be spent by the party in the islands, this situation is probably more fortunate than otherwise. We have all had sad experiences with those Americans in Congress who come to the Islands for a few days; visit a place of interest or two under guidance of our local political cliques; see nothing that they are not supposed to see; consult with nobody whose views might perhaps differ with those espoused at the moment by powers-that-be; and finally re-embark endowed with a conviction that they know all there is to know about the archipelago, its people and its needs. The conclusions which such visitors draw can only be based upon hearsay, and, worse yet, upon that hear-say that comes from one quarter only, and the fact that these people hold official positions and exercise legislative functions makes them doubly dangerous. We believe that both Americans and Filipinos would welcome a real congressional probe into affairs out here, actuated solely by a desire to do for the Islands that which is best for all of their inhabitants, but such a probe cannot be made in 10 days or in three or four times that number of days. The future of the islands is of too great import to be determined by the votes of 10-day tourists, and we are so convinced that Washington realizes this fact that we cannot believe the congressional delegation will come with any specific authority whatever, so far as the political status of the islands is concerned.

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Stumbling Blocks to Growth of Democracy in Japan

From the "Tokyo Asahi" (Japanese)

The greater the misrule of the government, the more numerous are press embargoes. The last Cabinet prohibited all mention in the press of the rice riots which constituted the largest blot on the government's escutcheon, but the downfall of the Cabinet on that issue could not be prevented. At the time when the present Cabinet was formed, it appeared that the authorities had a more proper notion of the freedom of speech, but during the eighteen months it has continued in office many mistakes have been made, and press embargoes have greatly increased of late. The embargoes which stand good at the present moment number no less than 38, of which 17 refer to Korean affairs, and these figures do not include the embargoes issued by the police and judicial authorities in connection with the search or examination of criminals; they have all been issued by administrative offices. As to Korean affairs, almost everything is tabooed, and the Japanese are thus blindfolded as to the situation in Korea. It is no wonder that Korean rule should be growing worse, says the Tokyo Asahi. The greatest defect of the existing Press Law is that the authorities are empowered to take severe punitive measures under the abstract and elastic phrase "for the disturbance of peace and order." This stipulation is due to the autocratic spirit of the bureaucrats, and is irrefragably

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at variance with the spirit of constitutionalism which respects freedom of speech. It is very dangerous that such a stipulation should be used and abused by the Government at its own convenience. It may even be said that it is those authorities who endanger peace and order. The Home Minister is nominally responsible for the control of speech, but it is petty police officials who do the actual task. It is but natural that such men should have no adequate understanding of the spirit of the times, and it is astounding how inefficient is the manner in which censorship is exercised. Very often even the officials in charge themselves cannot define the scope of an embargo issued. The fact that numerous press embargoes have been issued regarding Korean affairs, Siberia, and other diplomatic questions is an irrefutable evidence of the maladministration of the government. We must express our dissatisfaction with the present government not only for its failure to amend the Press Law but for its abuse of the law to cover its blunders, concludes the *Asahi*.

California or Siberia?

From the "Chicago Tribune"

Siberian peasants are urging America to drive the Japanese out of Siberia. California always has shown irritation at increasing Japanese influence.

Which mandate recommends itself to Americans? Shall it be Japanese in Siberia or in California? Which do we prefer, to have the Japanese coming or going; coming to California or going to Siberia? Answer that and you have answered the question of the Siberian peasants: Are the Americans going to chase the Japs out of Siberia? The Siberians resent the loss of their provinces by Japanese attrition. Maybe it is to be military attrition. The Americans resent the loss of their west coast by attrition. Maybe it is commercial attrition, but nevertheless attrition. It doesn't make any difference how you lose. The Japanese are going somewhere. This is incontrovertible. The Japanese islands are full up. The population is hanging over the edges and sliding into the sea. The Japanese yeast is rising. Heretofore its expansion has been limited by immigration laws. So long as the limitations were occidental the Japanese abided the verdict. But now the limitations are pressing into the orient itself. If the Japanese cannot colonize in Europe or Africa or South America or North America where shall they colonize? They shall colonize in a region into which overflow is easy, in which the climate is suitable, which is responsive to the paternal government and which suggests the fewest diplomatic hazards. Our mandate is in California. There is where we build a dam if we build one. If we build one in Siberia we will get the backwash. The Japanese can't go south for Australia. They can't go north for cold and Alaska. They like California. So do we. They fancy Siberia. Do we?

The Permanency of Japan's Influence in the Pacific Trade

JAPAN'S rise in a generation to a place among the greatest of the world's military and commercial powers is one of the epochal phenomena of this age of organization upon the vast scale. It is intensely centralized national organization that accomplished it—an intensity of national organization dependent upon a few special conditions so unusual in the world as to make it impossible that any Western nation could achieve the intensity, though it might achieve the result in its own way. Dependent upon a few special conditions, it has been, and the question whether these conditions can be permanent is one that must be very serious in the minds of Japan's economists, when they attempt to forecast the future of Japanese industry and trade.

Japan's situation during the war was unique, and all to the good for the building up in short order of every yen's worth of foreign business that the maximum output of all the industry she could muster could possibly deliver. This without close regard to cost of production or competitive economy. Japan took no part in the fighting other than to seize German colonies in the East. There was next to no restriction of her trade for any reason during the war. She did not mobilize her industries, although a very important part in her growth of war-time industry was in production of war goods—a fact that was felt seriously by her business interests at the moment of the armistice. In the conduct of manufacture, shipping and trade, Japanese enterprise was called upon for a minimum of sacrifice of any kind to win the war, and left very free to exercise ordinary business judgment. In this state of affairs, Japanese commerce and shipping grew with astonishing rapidity. From $292,225,000 worth of exports in 1914, Japanese foreign sales rose to $834,071,916 in 1918.

Since the return of safety upon the sea, Japan's trade on the export side has shown some signs of dropping off, and it has without doubt gone backward in some of the Asiatic and Pacific markets where, at one time, it was thought that the Japanese were laying

the foundations of "permanent trade control of the Pacific." As a matter of fact, on comparing the exports of the United States, England and Japan to all the competitive markets bordering upon the Pacific, during the 9 months of 1919 for which we can obtain complete data for analysis, we find that while our own exports have risen by $110,504,503, and England's by $47,505,481, Japan's sales in this, her logical market, have fallen $85,632,523. The totals of exportation by the three nations to all Asia except Japan itself, to Oceania, the Islands of the Pacific, and all countries of North and South America that border on the Pacific Ocean excepting the United States, in 9 months of 1917, 1918 and 1919 were:

	1917	1918	1919
America	$1,103,935,343	$1,084,212,604	$1,194,717,107
England	561,324,043	549,105,588	596,611,069
Japan	360,490,142	356,198,062	270,565,539

The total of Japan's exports in ten months of 1919 was $801,638,347, being $15,905,153 higher in the same period of 1918, and instead of the substantial balances of 1917 and 1918, in these ten months the imports exceeded exports by $80,874,379. Only certain large increases to the United States, China and Asiatic Russia saved Japan's whole world total from quite a slump. We bought $303,274,774 worth of Japanese goods (according to the Japanese returns), which was $78,294,138 more than in ten months of 1918; China bought $52,267,718 more. Asiatic Russia took $29,271,073 of Japanese goods as against $9,917,829 in the same period of 1918, but the figure for ten months of 1917 was $33,986,753. Peru, Hawaii, Mexico and some Central American countries are the only other Pacific markets that did not show decreases in Japanese imports during 1918 from January to the end of October. The total of Japan's trade in these countries is unimportant.

The decreases are interesting. India is a market which Japan was thought to be making inroads upon. The Japanese slump in the Indian trade is emphasized by comparison with British and American trade:

Nine Months' Exports to British India.

	Japan	England	United States
1917	$34,266,710	$225,070,516	$22,640,809
1918	70,965,627	188,823,057	27,392,142
1919	40,002,252	218,040,697	52,899,640

The figures for nine months are used here because direct comparisons with British trade were impossible otherwise. The ten-month trade tells the same story.

The same changes are shown in the exports of the three countries to Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Australia. British and American trade advanced, while Japanese trade sharply declined. In Oceania the latter was less than half, last year, what it was in 1918. The figures show plainly that in the year of the greatest war control of British and American commerce, Japan supplied the markets of the Pacific, but it is not now holding the trade.

As far as Europe is concerned, the changes in Japanese trade is evidently a matter largely of emergency. War exports to England, France and Italy have fallen. Holland, Scandinavia and other neutrals are buying on the increase.

A recent newspaper report gives Japan's trade for the full year 1919 as $1,049,500,000, against $981,050,416 in 1918, with an advance balance of

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trade amounting to $37,000,000. There are no details for analysis accompanying this statement. A diplomatic representative of Japan has put foreign obligations to Japan for the year 1919 outside of merchandise trade at $150,000,000.

At the turn of the year the internal business of Japan was in a boom of activity, although the Bank of Japan had increased the discount rate for the purpose of checking the spirit of speculation described by the Japanese as rampant. For all that, the stock market was buoyant, and there was a wave of incorporation of new enterprises. Japanese economists were warning against over-expansion of every kind, and the leader of the opposition political party had issued a manifesto charging the ruling administration with failure to do its duty in not exercising a measure of regulation over the volume and character of new promotions. The statement was made in this connection that upwards of 25,000 new companies had been established in Japan since the war began, with aggregate capital of over $1,800,000,000. The boom in corporate enterprise that was on at the New Year included not only new concerns, but aggregations of existing ones. For instance, a conference of the leading steamship corporations was being formed.

Japan's excess of exports during the war amounted to $700,000,000, in round figures, and up to October 31, last her official figures showed a net gain of $210,743,826 in gold. According to the economic journals of Japan, the foreign branches of Japan's "specie banks" have all been accumulating gold during the time of the international embargoes, and the government had an arrangement by which it bought this gold in the foreign branches of these banks, and it is held for government account. More gold and silver is held abroad in this way to the government's credit than is held in Japanese banks at home. The circulation of coins, paper yen money, subsidiary paper and subsidiary coins has been greatly increased within the past six months. The paper issues of the Bank of Japan on November 1st were 1,201,068,000 yen, or $600,534,000; issues of paper half-yen, equivalent to 25 cents of our money, were being put out rapidly, and in reporting upon the rapid minting of subsidiary coins of silver, copper and nickel, Tokio journals said in December that an aggregate of 1,368,433,756.61 yen had been reached for this class of circulation, equalling $684,216,878.30. The amount of specie given as outstanding includes silver and gold held for government account abroad, and was placed at 1,996,000,000 yen, or $998,000,000. All this, as the Japanese say, mounts up to an enormous increase of the money in circulation as compared with before the war.

Private wealth among the manufacturers, merchants and bankers of Japan has grown to large proportions. The income tax total for 1920 is officially estimated at over $131,000,000, as against $35,591,348 in 1913-14. In 1916, Japan had 2,201 families with more than $250,000 worth of property. Out of these, two leading families are credited with over $100,000,000, two others at about $35,000,000, and 39 others had between $5,000,000 and $30,000,000.

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The results of a considerable rise in the cost of living, with which the rise in the incomes of people in general did not keep pace, has brought developments emphasizing the fact that the millions of Japanese workers are away at the other end of the ladder of good fortune. Even the average middle class family in Japan is said to receive only $25 to $50 per month in income, and the laborer gets only 50 to 75 cents a day. In Osaka, a municipal statistics bureau has recently made a number of investigations of living costs, etc., and its figures show the following comparative rise in costs since July, 1914. Taking the cost then as 100, the averages in June, 1919, were:

Food, 215; cotton goods, 376; fuel, 224; rent, 122; average of foregoing, 209; wages, 189.

And there has been a large increase during the past six months in the cost of living. The rise in Osaka for November, 1918, to November, 1919, was over 60 percent.

There is consequently an outcry against the *narakin* (become-money) and the working people are in a state of agitation never before known in Japan. Heretofore, industry, as everything else, has been absolutely upon a paternalistic basis. The laboring man and the laboring women were born to it. They were put to work (and are today) when hardly past babyhood. Young girls have been a feature of the textile industry of Japan. It is contrary to law, on the statute books, for a Japan to strike, or even to belong to a union. Nevertheless, there has come a very considerable labor-union movement all through Japan, and this is one of the things that may count in changing the peculiar conditions surrounding Japan's hitherto ability to have intensive organization with extremely low costs. Although contrary to law, labor is going into unions, and only a few weeks ago seven seamen's unions in Japan formed a general amalgamation, with membership of 20,000. The police have power and law to enable them to break up any union, but they are not bringing it to bear except in extreme cases. Even the Imperial government sees what is here; it is about to establish a Labor Bureau under the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry. A law that will legalize unionism is under consideration. It would permit only the unionization of the employes of one establishment—on general unions even of a single trade. But without sanction of law, unions are growing up and there are strikes. Every day brings notice of some labor agitation. In an iron works employing 1,200 men there was a "go slow" in progress late in December, this being one way of showing respect for the letter of the law and at the same time getting results.

Among Japan's chief business assets developed by the war is her shipping. A recent statement from Japan puts the steamship tonnage of November, 1919, at 2,734,789 tons, showing a war-time increase of 1,089,000. Of the new ships, the largest number are in the trans-ocean tonnages, 5,000 up. The shipbuilding industry of Japan has been fostered by the government, which has paid bounties on completed vessels. The armistice brought a reversal to this industry for a time, but it has recovered somewhat. The principal Japanese yards are the Mitsubishi

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Dockyard at Nagasaki, which employs about 10,000 men; the Mitsubishi Dockyard, at Kobe; the Kawasaki Dockyard, which can build a dreadnaught of 30,000 tons; the Osaka Ironworks; the Asano Dockyard, near Yokahama; the Uraga Dockyard, and the Ishikawajima Dockyard, at Tokio. The last-named three are able to build vessels of 10,000 to 12,000 tons. Four strong Japanese houses are said to be now building new drydocks: the Mitsui, Suzuki, Kuhara and Masuda firms.

The leading Japanese shipping lines are the following:

	Ships	Tonnage
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	99	423,000
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	47	249,000
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	9	85,000
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha	15	34,000

These lines took the routes of the former German steamship companies in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and they established new ones during the war. They did not go into the War Zone, and only occasionally entered the Mediterranean, but their ships ran to the west coast of the United States and Canada, through the Panama Canal to New York and to South American ports, to the South American west coast, to all parts of Oceania and the Pacific Islands, to India and to Africa. Direct lines from India to Africa and the America's were operated. They thus handled not only Japanese commerce, but built up a considerable transportation influence.

Today the Japanese ships are making close competition rates for transportation, and the Japanese shipyards are selling new vessels. Scandinavian buyers in particular, are reported to have interested themselves in the ships built in Japan. Old Japanese ships recently sold to foreigners at 60 and 65 cents per ton. New ships have been taken out of the Japanese yards at from 175 to 192½ cents per ton.

In regard to Japanese industry and the advance it made in trade during the war, a writer of seasoned experience in Far Eastern trade says in a recent issue of *Sperling's Journal*, issued by Sperling & Company, of London:

It is noticeable that the goods which form the bulk of the new Japanese war trade are not the staple articles of Japanese commerce. They are many of them entirely new lines, which have taken the place formerly held by the Germans. For instance, boots and shoes, leather goods, cheap hats and clothes, woolens and serges, rough tools and cutlery, glassware, electrical goods, rubber goods, cement, beer, chemicals, drugs, perfumes, cabinet ware, toys, stationery, coal tar for dyes, hosiery, buttons, paper ware, fancy goods, China and earthenware, scientific instruments, clocks, matting, umbrellas, brushes, lamps, enamel-ware, other hardware, etc. Matches and cotton goods have for long been Japanese exports.

A recent article in a Japanese paper points out that of the industrial products of Japan, which amount to $1,850,000,000 per annum, 45 percent consists of textiles, 32 percent articles of food and drink with chemical goods, and only 14 percent machinery. Machinery is hardly exported at all; but it is imported to the value of $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. There

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is nothing in this sphere to apprehend from the Japanese. They have neither the patience nor the education to make good engineers and mechanics. Rubber machinery imported into the Malay States for Japan during the war is admitted to be inferior even by the Japanese themselves. The big steel cable brought from Japan for the coal-loading cradle machine at Stagen, in Dutch Borneo, broke soon after it was put into use. Only bicycles and small electrical goods have been exported with some success. It is extraordinary that the Japanese, who have a reputation for being able to imitate anything, have not so far been able even to pretend to construct a motor car.

It was with her low-priced cotton goods that Japan went strongly into the markets of India and the Pacific Islands during her great expansion of trade. Of this, the writer says:

The position with regard to cottons is curious. By some it is regarded with great alarm. A representative Manchester association has stated that British trade with India cannot survive Japanese competition at the present rate; and an important commission is to be sent out to Japan to study the real facts of the case.

Others say that Japan can never touch the high grades which are the real Manchester goods; and as for competition in the cheap grades, it is Germany, not we, that will suffer. The markets which Japanese goods have almost monopolized during the war are the cheap native markets of China, India, Siam and Java. The China market is especially important to Japan, because it is on the development of this market that Japan is counting for deliverance from her economic dependence on America and the British Possessions. From China, rather than from India and America, Australia and Europe, she hopes to get her supplies of raw cotton, of iron, and of wool. But there is no reason why China should not herself go into the cotton business * * * and cripple, if not ruin, the great trade of Osaka. * * *

The cotton position in the Far East is a race between Chinese industrial development and Japanese political control of China. Japan's ambition must be to eliminate all other influences in China * * * and turn China (the world's richest market) into her economic dependent. At present there are:

	Cotton Mills	Spindles	Looms
In the World	6,443	154,000,000	2,800,000
Great Britain	2,000	61,000,000	800,000
Japan	170	3,000,000	36,000
China	41	1,300,000	6,597

Japan's silk is the backbone of her foreign trade and of her economic position. In ten months of 1919 she sold $297,826,517 worth of silk and its manufactures. Japan's sales of raw silk alone to the United States have more than paid for the American cotton and steel Japan has imported in great quantity. She has also coal, risen in output from 9,701,682 tons in 1902 to 28,029,425 tons in 1918, and said to have been produced in greater amounts in 1919. But as this British expert says:

The weakness of Japan—as she herself is acutely aware—is her dependence on other countries for the staple needs of her industrial life. Coal and copper

she produces in plenty and exports. Her silk worms give enough cocoons to keep her filatures going, but cotton ($281,884,117 in 10 months of 1919) has to come from America, India, Egypt and China. Wool ($28,073,707 in 10 months of 1919) comes from Australia and South Africa; pig iron from India, Europe and China; manufactured iron and steel from America and England; petroleum from American and the Dutch Indies; hides from China; rubber from the Malay Peninsular; hemp from the Philippines; sugar from Java.

A. M. Pooley, formerly Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, in "Japan at the Crossroads," has this to say of the intensive national organization of Japanese industry and trade:

The most dangerous point about Japanese competition is its official character. Japanese individuals and Japanese corporations are only the outward and visible signs of the efforts of the State to organize and control all commerce in the Far East. It can be said with absolute truth that not a silkworm is fed, not a shovel is digged, not a spindle revolved, or a ship loaded without the explicit care and advice of the Tokyo authorities. * * * The extent of government interference in industry and commerce is quite extraordinarily underestimated by foreign visitors. * * * State-aided industry is one of the great dangers of Japanese competition, but one of its weaknesses. It creates an atmosphere of prosperity which is often not justified by the facts.—*From the Americas New York.*

American International Corporation Makes Annual Statement

With the general position of the United States standing firm with a favorable credit balance in world trade, the American International Corporation during the year of 1919 did an increased business, obtained increased returns and ended the year in a strong financial position, according to the annual statement of the company recently made public. The statement of the company, as audited and certified by Haskins and Sells of New York and Shanghai, shows the net earning to be $4,719,167.21, on a total capital stock of $50,000,000, and a surplus after the paying of dividends and other expenses of $7,569,543.39. The total assets of the company are given as $83,587,802.74.

The activities of the company are classed in the following five groups: participations in corporations doing foreign business or correlated to the parent company's activities; owned and controlled companies; development undertakings of governmental or private nature in the United States or abroad; departmental business conducted by the corporation in its own name; foreign offices and representations in foreign corporations organized jointly with interests in foreign countries.

Under the first group are listed: the International Mercantile Marine, which is establishing a line from Philadelphia to Shanghai; the United Fruit Company; the United States Rubber Company; the New York Shipbuilding Company; the Pacific Mail Steamship

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Company. Under group two of owned and controlled companies, whose annual statements are combined with the parent company, are listed: the Allied Machinery Company of America, which absorbed during the year into its own organization, the Allied Sugar Machinery Corporation, the Allied Construction Machinery Corporation and Horne Company, Ltd., the Rosin and Turpentine Export Company; the International Steel Corporation; Carter, Macy and Co., Inc., G. Amsinck and Co. Inc.; American Balsa Company, Inc.; the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Hog Island. The latter company during the year launched sixty-six vessels.

During the year the company added to its foreign interests a new organization for trade in Spain, known as the Hispano-American International Corporation.

The American International Corporation by reason of its diverse interests is one of the most influential corporations of the United States participating almost exclusively in foreign trade. The branch offices and agencies of the company and its associated companies total 238 of which 113 are branch offices and 125 are agencies, in all parts of the world.

The officers of the company are Charles A. Stone, president; George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president; Matthew C. Brush, Philip W. Henry. Frederick Holbrook, Richard B. Sheridan, Thomas W. Streeter, Richard P. Tinsley, vice-presidents; Joseph S. Lovering, treasurer; Cecil Page, secretary. The board of directors is headed by Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank, as chairman, and Charles A. Stone, as president, and is composed of the following members: George J. Baldwin, Newcomb Carlton, Charles A. Coffin, William E. Corey, Robert Dollar, Pierre S. du Pont, Philip A. S. Franklin, Robert F. Herrick, Otto H. Kahn, Robert S. Lovett, Ambrose Monell, Henry S. Pritchett, Percy A. Rockefeller, John D. Ryan, William L. Saunders, James A. Stillman, Guy E. Tripp, Theodore N. Vail, Edwin S. Webster, Albert H. Wiggin, Beekman Winthrop, and William Woodward.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company Issues Annual Statement

The seventy-second annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has just been made public, shows an increase in the earnings of the Company for the year of 1919, and an increase in the services offered by the corporation. The net income for the year of 1919 from all sources was $2,376,760.91, as compared with $1,686,249.69 for the year of 1918.

Real estate owned by the company is located at Baltimore, San Francisco, and ports of the Far East and India. The purchase of the *Point Adams*, the *Point Bonita*, *Point Judith* and *Point Lobos* from the U. S. Shipping Board late in the year of 1919 showed a cost to the company of establishing the Central American and Havana route of $2,972,048.70. The total operating income for 1919 was $2,123,012.25 as against $1,504,226.17 for 1918. Fifty cents a share and extra dividends of $1 a share were paid in June and December.

All the services of the Company, which extend half way around the globe, are operated under the American flag, according to the report. The company is now in a position to give through bills of lading from principal ports of the Orient and East Indies to all American and West Indian ports touched by the steamers of the company, and by connecting American lines to the United Kingdom and Europe.

"Outlook for business on the Trans-Pacific line," the report says, "for the coming year is encouraging but some material reduction in freight rates may be expected before the year is completed.

"We are entering the new year with a very promising outlook and with facilities to handle a larger traffic than ever before in the history of the company. We have applied to the United States Shipping Board for the allocation of suitable passenger ships for operation in the Trans-Pacific and Manila-East India lines and it is reasonable to expect this will be favorably acted upon in view of the fact that we are the only American company operating both passenger and freight services on these routes. The assignment by the Board of passenger vessels to the Trans-Pacific service will release for operation in the Panama line our steamers *s. s. Ecuador*, *Colombia*, and *Venezuela*."

Shanghai To Have New Modern Paper Mill

S. S. Fung, president of the Shanghai Paper Guild and director in a number of large Chinese enterprises in this city, is planning to depart soon for America for the purpose of purchasing machinery for a large paper manufacturing plant. He will be accompanied by Cheng Yu, a director in the Vun Chung Lung Kee Company with offices at 5 Siking Road. China now has about a dozen small paper manufacturing enterprises, but they are able to supply but a fraction of the demands of the country. The present mills are located as follows: Shanghai, 3; Hongkong 1; Canton 2; Tsinan 1; Hankow 2; and Hunan Province 1. In addition there are one or two small enterprises in Manchuria. The new mill is to be capitalized at Tls. 400,000. China in 1918 imported approximately Tls. 6,000,000 worth of paper, the largest part of which came from America and Japan. While in America Messrs. Fung and Cheng expect to visit San Francisco, Chicago, Boston and New York and also at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The United States continues to lead the world as an exporter of manufactures. During the year of 1919 the total trade in these products was $3,486,000,000. Prior to the war, the United States ranked third, with Great Britain and Germany as first and second.

A meeting of the directors of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held on Thursday, April 29, Shanghai. A recommendation to pay a dividend of eight percent on the capital of the company for the year ending December 31, 1919, was approved.

Exports and imports in the United States were greater by $293,000,000 in February of this year than in the same month of last year, according to recent announcements. The trade balance shown in favor of exports totalled $178,298,521, or $171,000,000 less than February, 1919.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Gas Company was held at the offices of the company, Shanghai, on Friday, April 30. A dividend of Tls. 2 a share was declared. F. Ayscough re-elected as a director and the election of F. C. Butcher, Edward I. Ezra, and L. E. Canning to the board confirmed.

Hongkong is again coming into the wood oil market, particularly with the United States, according to recent consular reports. Shipments from the port in 1919 totalled $2,000,000 of which only $395,204 was to the United States. Present indications point toward a trade of more than one million dollars for the current year.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held Friday, April 30, Shanghai. The balance to the credit of profit and loss was reported at Tls. 33,921.76. A resolution was adopted to pay a dividend of eight percent on cumulative and participating issue for two years ended December 31, 1919.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd., was held Friday, April 30, at the offices of the general managers, Shanghai. A resolution was adopted approving the report and accounts together with the recommendations as to the appropriation of balance at credit of profit and loss account. E. T. Bryne was re-elected a director.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Consolidated Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held Wednesday, April 28, at the offices of the secretaries, A. R. Burkhill and Sons, Shanghai. The profit for the year was announced as Tls. 69,245.01, which combined with Tls. 38,105.62, brought forward from the year previous gave a total of Tls. 107,350.63. A dividend of Tls. 0.12 a share was declared and the remainder disposed of in expansion and improvement funds and carried forward.

About 250,000 pesos, or $125,000 in U. S. currency, is said to be available for an advertising campaign in behalf of Philippine tobacco products to be addressed to consumers in America. The collector of Internal Revenue of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I., is considering proposals, according to advices from the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D. C. Manila cigars to the number of 276,000,000 were imported into the United States during the past year, a gain of 52,000,000 over the previous year.

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Pure, Sweet Chocolate
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Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

12-519

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SINGAPORE

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PETROGRAD

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MADRID

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

12-520

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general agents, Shanghai, on Friday, April 30. The reserves of the company were reported at Tls. 2,200,000. The balance at credit of profit and loss account was Tls. 261,134.16, from which a dividend of eight percent was declared, a bonus of Tls. 25 authorized, Tls. 5,000 contributed to charities and Tls. 91,134.16 carried forward. A bonus not to exceed twenty percent of their salaries was voted to the foreign staff of the company: H. E. Arnhold was re-elected a director of the company and the appointment of W. J. N. Dyer, J. S. Cooper and Carl L. Seitz to the board confirmed.

The drop in the foreign exchange market during the war is shown by a comparison of the value of the standard coins of the several European countries expressed in terms of American money. The table follows, giving the approximate values, disregarding fractions of 1 cent:

	1914	1920
Great Britain (pound)	$4.86	$3.40
France (franc)	.19	.07
Belgium (franc)	.19	.07
Switzerland (franc)	.19	.16
Italy (lira)	.19	.05
Germany (mark)	.24	.01
Austria (crown)	.20	.03
Holland (florin)	.40	.37
Spain (peseta)	.19	.17
Greece (drachma)	.19	.12

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had a rather more active appearance in sympathy with the fall in "exchange," in consequence of which both Mills and Exporters have been in the market; the bulk of the business done has been genuine, though the professional element has also been in evidence.

Receipts from the interior continue to be small and correct statistics hard to obtain, but we think it may be taken for granted that the carry-over, will probably be about 20% for the Tungchow grade and 30% for Shanghai. For other staples no definite opinion can be arrived at, but we hope to be in a position to give some indication in our next circular.

Mills are now supplied well ahead at low values and unless something phenomenal transpires between now and the new season, we predict a market moving within narrow limits.

The chief interest from now on will be centered on the planting of the new crop, preparatory work in this connection commencing next week and we shall continue to report on the progress from week to week as we have done in previous years.

Yarn.—As indicated in our circular last week, the crisis in Japan has had considerable effect on the speculative market but local mills were unwilling to

sell at cut-throat prices with the result that yesterday 20's changed hands at Tls. 220 delivery May, so that the tone of the bonafide market can be regarded as steady.

Advices from Japan to hand today record that the Bank of Japan has arranged to advance funds to the extent of Yen 10,000,000 to the Osaka Stock Exchange and the various stock brokers concerning are to be furnished with Yen 15,000,000 to tide them over. The Stock Exchange probably will open on Monday next.

The embargo on the export of Yarn from Japan is to be withdrawn which should stimulate prices, and as a matter of fact San-Pin has already recovered Yen 40 from the lowest point.

We, therefore, cannot see any material depreciation in the price of Yarn as the English and American markets for piece goods are still very firm and China will have to subsist on what stocks she has, perhaps to a small extent supplemented by Japanese goods, but relying on the cloths manufactured from China spun yarn.

Liverpool, April 26, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....84.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....15.00 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....25.45 ,,
,, ,, ,, July .....24.01 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....23.18 ,,
Market :—Weak.

New York, April 29, 1920.

New York Market :—

May .....40.40 Cents
July. .....38.28 ,,
October .....35.32 ,,
Spot.....41.40 ,,
Market :—Steady.

Bombay, April 27, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 477 per Khandy
Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 33.00
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 32.75
,, May/June..... ,, 33.00
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 28.00
,, M-Ginned, May/June... ,, 28.50
Tone of the Market :—Steady.

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures : Market is very dull and prospects of improvement are not particularly encouraging. Quotations are slightly easier in Extra and Medium grades.

China Steam Filature Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1350
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1240
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 1130

Tussah : The weakness of the Tussak market is very evident, about 359 Bales having changed hands at Tls. 435, a decline of 30 taels from the last price paid.

Tussah Best..... Tls. 435
Market Chops ..... ,, 415

Tsatlees : Inactive, dealers are demanding exorbitant rates for New Season Silk.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, May 5th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—The London price of silver at 64⅜d. for "spot" and 62⅜d. for forward delivery is ⅝d. and 1 5/16d. down for these deliveries respectively since our last circular. The market appears to be very unsteady with always an easy tendency. Our local rate for T/T on London has also ruled unsteady, closing at 6/3d. i.e. 1d. lower than last week with an easy tendency.

The stock of silver in Shanghai continues to rise. They are reported as follows :

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 43,267,000 a rise of Tls. 854,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 27,830,000 ,, ,, $2,700,000
United States Silver Dollars ..... $ 1,277,000 ,, ,, $ 277,000
Estimated total in Taels 64,800,000—a rise of Tls. 4,100,000.

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 29	Friday April 30	Sat. May 1	Monday May 3	Tuesday May 4	Wed. May 5
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	7/6.963	6/4 6/5	6/5 6/4	6/3	6/3	6/4	6/3
D/Dfts. ,,	—	6/4¼ 6/5¼	6/5¼ 6/4¼	6/3¼	6/3¼	6/4¼	6/3¼
4m/s ,,	—	6/4½ 6/5½	6/5½ 6/4½	6/3½	6/3½	6/4½	6/3½
T/T India	304.370	274 280	280 276	273	273	276	272½
T/T France	1,965.000	2055 2085	2085 2055	2030	2015	2040	2000
T/T N. Y.	140.796	119 121½	125 123	120	120	121½	121
T/T H'kong	67.889	73 73	73 73	73	73	73	73
T/T Japan	32.917	40 39½	40 40¾	41¼	42	41½	41½
T/T Batavia	360.630	323 327	327 323	318½	318½	323	319
T/T Straits	30.750	36½ 36	36 36½	37	37	36½	37
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	7/11.463	6/8½ 6/9½	7/9½ 7/8½	6/7½	6/7½	6/8½	6/7½
6m/s ,, ,,	8/0.713	6/9¾ 6/10¼	7/10¾ 7/9¾	6/8¾	6/8¾	6/9¾	6/8¾
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/8¾ 6/9¾	6/9¾ 6/8¾	6/7¾	6/7¾	6/8¾	6/7¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,115,000	2235 2265	2265 2235	2210	2195	2220	2180
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	150.796	129 131½	135 133	130	130	131½	131
4m/s ,, Docs	—	129¾ 132¾	135¾ 133¾	130¾	130¾	132¾	131¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	April 29	April 30	May 1	May 3	May 4	May 5
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	66⅛	66	64½	63¾	65½	64⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 189⁰⁰	Tls. 193⁵⁰	Tls. 197⁵⁰	Tls. 201⁴⁰	Tls. 197⁰⁰	Tls. 199⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.80	74.0	73.975	73.9125	73.85	73.825
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	4%	4%	4%	4½%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 63.72
Bank of France rate of discount	6 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ⅝%	New York on London	T/T 3.87
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 11/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/3⅛
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 ¾%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/7½
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7

Grand Hotel Kalee

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The only American Hotel in China.

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130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

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Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF 1919
of
CHUNG MEI TRADING CORPORATION

A Corporation organized under the Act of Congress of March 2 1903.

(32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess, II. Ch. 978 P. 947)

The officers of said corporation for 1919 were:

		Salary
President	C. C. Nieh	G.$ ——.—
Secretary and Treasurer	S.S. Chow	G.$ 960.75
Manager	B.G. Yung	G.$ 1128.00
The actual cash value of its property consisting Trade Account, Stock Investment and Furniture and Fixure is		G.$44766.69
Its actual paid-up capital is		G.$11954.48
The number of shares of its capital stock is		5000
The amount paid in on each share of stock is		G.$ 4.575
The Debts and Liabilities of said corporation are		G.$44751.72
Incurred for Goods Purchased		G.$19494.73
" " Current Expenses		G.$ 1228.53
" " Claim by Customer		G.$ 1931.88
" " Overdrafts at Bankers		G.$10142.10
" " Capital Stock		G.$11954.48

N. B.—Books are kept in Mexican dollars. At exchange of G. $45.75:—equal to M. $100.00

(*Signed*) CHENGTING T. WANG Acting President.
S. S. CHOW Secretary & Treasurer.

12-522

New Books and Publications

New and Old Russia

Contrasting Views of Land of Contrasts "Siberia Today." By Frederick F. Moore. New York: D. Appleton & Co. "Russia in the Summer of 1914." By Jared W. Scudder. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

AS one of a number of Intelligence officers dispatched by the United States to Siberia in the summer of 1918, Mr. Moore had opportunity to see something of the diplomatic and political conditions of that distracted country, as well as much of its peasant life. His volume is a lively narrative devoted rather to description than to analysis, frankly personal and picturesque more often than keen. Yet it is a work that as a portrayal of the reaction of the Siberian masses to the Bolhevik Revolution is not without its worth, and that in its deductions as to the unrest of Asiatic Russia and the policy to be pursued toward it by the United States is deserving of attention.

When in July of the last year of the war Mr. Moore made his way from Vladivostok to Chito, there to take up his mission, he found the country through which he passed in the turmoil of Bolshevik propaganda. The ignorance and credulity of the peasantry, played upon by the unscrupulous members of their own people, as well as by German agents, had made them an easy victim of the exploitation which Bolshevism, in its practical working out, inflicted upon them. Being at that time well supplied with food and dazzled by the plentiful money which the frenzied finance put into circulation, they considered themselves none the worse off for having destroyed the old regime, and, in so far as Bolshevism stood to them as an opportunity to get rich quick, they were preponderantly Bolshevik in sentiment. But so far as their understanding of the new freedom that had dawned with the Russian Revolution and of the opportunities it opened out for stable and good government was concerned, they were absolutely ignorant. The peasant mind of Siberia, as Mr. Moore appraised it, is static, and the standard of living of the masses deplorable. He says:

I believe it will take several hundred years before the mass of the people of Russia will have attained a mental capacity on a par with the civilization which we know. They are still in the dim twilight of mediaeval times, though they are playing with modern machinery. And when it comes to turning such a nation from an absolute autocracy into a liberal republic, in which one man's vote is as good as another's, it is impossible without the element of time . . . The best that can be hoped for is a constitutional monarchy, and even if that form of government is gained it will be for some time a dictatorship. . . . We have got to face facts and realize that the Tolstoys and Gorkys have misled us about the Russian peasant. For once given a free hand, this sublimated peasant has produced a tragedy, with himself the victim which outdoes any tragedy the human race has ever wished itself into.

As evidence of his contentions, he recounts instance after instance that displays the peasant as lazy, crassly stupid, willing to endure and apparently oblivious that he is enduring conditions of living entirely unsupportable. No less appalling is the picture he paints of the upper circles of society, political and official,

circles which in the midst of confusion persisted in banqueting, dancing, drinking vodka and using Bolshevism as a stepping stone to personal advancement. It is an easy, chatty chronicle that Mr. Moore writes, filled with apparently insignificant details, the cumulative effect of which is to create an arresting portrayal. As the United States, since the writing of this book, has withdrawn its forces from Siberia, his criticism of the intervention of America in the affairs of that country and of its absolute failure from every angle loses something of its poignance. His strictures, however, on the action of the government in sending an expedition, while having no policy, lose nothing of their point.

Russia in the days when Petrograd was still St. Petersburg, when the Czar and the bureaucracy still exercised sway, when the strikes that had broken out in the capital and in Moscow were the most disquieting events upon the political horizon, is a far cry from the chaotic Russia of to-day. Mr. Scudder's descriptions of palaces and art galleries, his reviews of the reigns of Peter the Great and Catherine, and of the monuments that bore witness in the modern state to their power and ambitions, his pictures of city and countryside, have something more of a historical flavor about them than anything but a world war that cut a complete cleavage between Russia of the past and that of the present could have produced.

It is strange indeed in these days of multitudinous books depicting the Bolshevik fury to return to the outwardly easygoing if actually unhappy days before the revolution, and to make the tour of the Russian cities in the spirit of the time when a Baedeker rather than a passport was the first essential of travel. Only at the end of his book does Mr. Scudder introduce any account of the turmoil that broke upon Russia with the onset of the war, and then only in most cursory fashion. To those who would know something of the external characteristics of the country in the pre-revolutionary era his pleasantly written account will prove interesting.—*From the New York Evening Post.*

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Cho Ye Shun; Mrs. M Breaker, Local; A. Korelin; Dairen; A. Israel, London; Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Marioun, Local; Steinberg, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Dithmer, Local; Mr. and Mrs. E. Thorman & Son, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Guinourd, Tientsin; W. Davison, Swatow; A. S. Murch, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Islef and son, Local, Ellis Kadoorie, Hongkong; Henry C. Geiger, Kobe; C. H. Maikley, Hongkong; L. M. Kimberlin, Hongkong; Maurice E. Feley, London; A. N. Chesshire, London; A. G. Martyn, Tientsien; Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Schregardres, Hankow; P. T. Hillman, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Nystein and children, Europe; Mr. and Mrs. E. Noidstem; Europe; R. F. Wrench, Local; J. P. Burr, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. J. L. Shealy, San Francisco; A. C. Halborow, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Whmory, Boston; Mr. A. E. Morris; Miss D. L. Morris; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Phoenix; Mr. and Mrs. B. C Haile; J. B. Regan, Cleveland; S. W. Cooper, Kansas; C. T. Raines, New York; W. L. Gold; Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Hartman; Mrs. R. J. Davis; A. L. Riley; Miss E. Riley; Mrs. J. C. Boehmer, Denver; F. D. Lewis, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hendrickson; Miss A. M. Ballous; Mrs. A. D. Morris; E. C. Epponge; R. W. Henderson; Mrs. R. M. Goodall; Miss Goodall, Birmingham; Mrs. W. B Van Renselar; Miss K. Arnold, Albany; Mrs. R. H. Furle, New York; J. H. Barrecker, San Francisco; E. D. Goodfellow; G. M. Halloway; A. L. Bentam, Portland; Miss S. M. Miller, San Francisco; A Amee; L. Brennan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gooezinger, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. D. Chute; Mr. and Mrs. W. Elliott; H. Richardson, London; K. Batteme; C. G. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. S. Benis, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. L Luckenbach, New York; G. G. Haven, Jr.; M. S. Houghton; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Holmes; F. E. Stack; R. A. Haynie; J. E. Edward, London; L. Cohn, London; Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Drake; L. W. Brockway; R. N. Spence; J. Rudd, Hongkong; A. L. Scott; R. W. Lane; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Campbeel, Amoy; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hooper; W. Woolley; C. E. W. Recon; L. E. Spalford, Ningpo.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,697; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EDMUND W. K. GIFFORD. Deceased. | Cause No. 970 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Edmund W. K. Gifford deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 17th, 1920 and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

NORWOOD F. ALLMAN
Administrator,
at
Tsinanfu .China.

April 15, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of OLIVER T. LOGAN, Deceased. | Cause No. 914 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Oliver T. Logan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 18, 1920, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Dr. FRED P. MANGET.
Administrator cum testamento annexo,
Huchow. Chekiang, China.

April 15, 1920,

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

May 4, 1920; Cause No. 913; Barkley Comany vs. Young; on motion to dismiss; Mr. Bryan for the motion, no appearance contra; proof of service of notice to plaintiff presented.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 969; In re George T. Hornbuckle, deceased; on petition for letters of administration.

Judgments and Orders:

May 1, 1920; Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co., v. George E. Young; dismissal.

„ 4, „ Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co., Inc., v. George E. Young; dismissal.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 969; In re estate of George T. Hornbuckle, deceased; order for letters of administration.

Miscellaneous Filings

April 29, 1920; Articles of Incorporation of United States Trading Corporation of China.

May 1, 1920; Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co., Inc., v. George E. Young; motion.

„ 3, „ Cause No. 991; In re Estate of Elizabeth Clara Wetherell; notice of death.

„ 4, „ Cause No. 982; Mencarini & Co., v. A. F. Thane & Co., motion for an order to take depositions; affidavit.

„ 4, „ Cause No. 960; U. S. v. Joseph Carver, Calvin Beck, John Boldish, Bryan Mast; receipt from Warden of Bilibid.

„ 4, „ Cause No. 979; U. S. v. Allen Graves; receipt from Warden of Bilibid.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 969; In re George T. Hornbuckle, deceased; petition; inventory; deposition; bond; oath of administrator.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 806; Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co; defendant's brief.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 923; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co., Inc; motion for writ of execution.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 924; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co; motion for writ of execution.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 992. Jackson T. Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co., petition; summons to answer.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 990; Yu Sun & Co., v. Eleuterio Nazario; answer.

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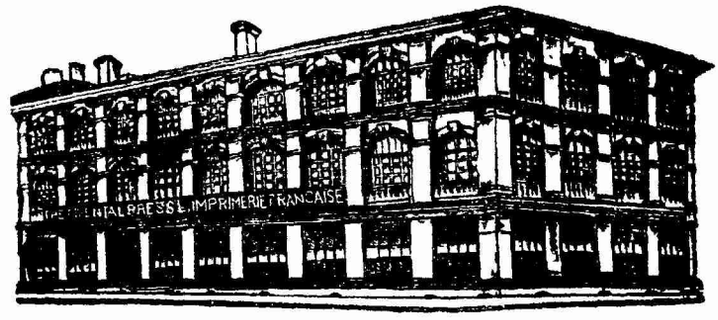

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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from January 21 to January 31, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	290681	1034032	6206	1330919	366661	.....	2996563	612644	.....	20.44	434474	41271	.....	9.49
Peking-Mukden	285014	386111	29616	700741	201198	.....	1945944	462575	.....	23.77	324134	27426	.....	8.46
Tientsin-Pukow	167352	254544	9007	430903	39238	.....	1289950	76510	.....	5.93	246045	46570	.....	18.93
Shanghai-Nanking	110677	53806	3798	168281	.....	766	489267	31458	.....	6.42	128549	.....	3752	-2.92
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	50816	19428	1130	71374	.....	1187	203680	2343	.....	1.15	68595	16732	.....	24.39
Cheng-Tai	17999	151071	21858	190928	89778	.....	459643	179945	.....	39.14	73790	14239	.....	19.29
Canton-Kowloon	26999	3380	700	31079	.....	3157	87815	.....	9149	-10.41	22945	206	.....	.90
Kirin-Changchun	23691	62689	412	86702	50427	.....	215315	105429	.....	48.97	35334	5181	.....	14.63
Taokow-Chinghua	6178	22306	467	28951	4782	.....	76426	5280	.....	6.90	18430	71	.....	.38
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3754	17457	.....	21211	10046	.....	56681	20086	.....	35.43	17320	2920	.....	16 86
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														.....
Kaifeng-Honan	24674	25017	1576	51267	11928	.....	141668	30474	.....	21.51	24004	.....	107	- 44
Wuchang-Changsha	25579	22573	.....	48152	22378	.....	133990	57000	.....	42.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tsen	9361	18418	7	27786	7259	.....	78562	21809	.....	27.76	12276	789	.....	6 43
TOTAL	1042775	2070832	74777	3188384	792555	.....	8175514	1596404	.....	19.52	1444356	151546	.....	10.49

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: A Siberian Farmer Republic

References: Pp. 420.422,424,426.

Questions: 1 Who is Maxim Gorky? 2. What proportion of the population of Siberia is agricultural? 3. What will happen if the Siberians get equal voting power? 4. What difference is pointed out between the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917? 5. Does Mr. Hunt expect the Moscow Soviet Constitution to last? Why? 6. What difference is there in this constitution between the urban and rural suffrage?

Topic 2: Japanese Militarism in Siberia

References: Pp. 419-20,442,446.

Questions: 1. What reason is given by Japan for holding military forces in Siberia? 2. Is this a valid reason? Why? 3. What cities there does she hold? 4. Name instances of violation of Chinese and Russian sovereignty. 5. What change in the plan of the Allied Mission in Siberia has been made on account of Japan's recent actions? 6. What is the relation of the Chinese Eastern Railway to this whole matter?

Topic 3: The Big Stick

References: Pp. 452,454-6.

Questions: 1. Where did the term 'big stick policy' originate? 2. What is the object of the writer of the article? 3. Does he state clearly Japan's aims in the Far East? 4. In what way does he criticise Japanese diplomats? 5. What is his advice to Japan?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Forestry Reform in Shantung

References: Pp. 457-8,460.

Questions: 1. What are the reasons given to show that Shantung is in need of forests? 2. Who are responsible for the interest in this subject now? 3. What work is now being done? Under whose direction? 4. What is Governor Ch'u doing to aid in this work?

Topic 2: Chinese Lacquer

References: Pp. 450, 452.

Questions: 1. What is the source of lacquer? 2. Why is lacquer ware so light in weight? 3. Name two cities in China famous for lacquer manufactures. 4. When was the earliest lacquer made? 5. What types are there?

Topic 3: The Salvation Army in China

References: Pp. 418-9,432.

Questions: 1. What is the Salvation Army? 2. Why is it called an Army? 3. Name earlier examples of Christian workers organized on a military basis. 4. How long has the Army been at work here? 5. Name specific examples of its religious and social work in this country? 6. Who is the head of the Army? Who founded it?

Topic 4: The American Indian

Reference: Pp. 449,50.

Questions: 1. What reason does the editor give for printing this account of the American Indians? 2. What people were in the southern part of China before the Chinese came? 3. Do you know how they were dealt with? 4. What people lived in Japan when the Japanese were spreading over the Islands? 5. Do you know how they were treated? (Look up the *Ainu* in any encyclopedia.) 6. What in your opinion is the present condition of the American Indians as compared with the others referred to?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Harbor Improvement at Tientsin

References: Pp. 426-30.

Questions: 1. What is the chief improvement that is planned for Tientsin harbor? 2. What is the object of the improvement? 3. How do most goods from abroad reach Tientsin now? 4. How would they reach Tientsin if this plan were successful? 5. Do you think that it makes any difference to the people in the interior of Chihli province which way is used? 6. How much will the improvement cost? 7. On the map we see land marked off which will be reclaimed by this plan. Is it just that the income from this land should help to pay for the improvement? 8. Do you think the business men of Tientsin should help also? 9. Do you think that the province of Chihli should pay? 10. Tell the reason for your answer in each case.

Topic 2: American Shoes

References: P. 462.

Questions: 1. What is said about the position of the United States in the foreign shoe trade of China? 2. What statistics are given to support this? 3. Is it true that the Chinese students like American shoes better than others? Why? 4. Write down the advantages of foreign shoes over Chinese shoes and the advantages of Chinese shoes over foreign shoes. 5. Are foreign shoes more popular than they were? Why?